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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 128 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
26th May	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
1 th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK	ALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	16,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,227
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
3rd Oct	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	NOOLTAN	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	REZMAK	MALWA	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-HIND		41,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURE		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,993
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,155
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon "A" return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on 11th September.

The Rates are as follows:—
To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and Back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	NIRVANA *	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
6th August	MARGHA	8,278
8th Oct.	WARFIELD*	6,000
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
4th June	LAHORE *	5,282	
11th ,,	ALIPORE *	5273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN	6,856	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	16,227	
8th ,,	DELTA	8,097	MOOLTAN
15th Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd June	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
5th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
10th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P O. BOX 122.

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THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve	Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Meerut City.
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozpore	Lyallpur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Sialkot
Gujra	Multan City	Simla
Jalalabad		Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DEVRAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	..	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsitsihar
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Horaby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 881.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
E. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS.—May be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. C. GRAY
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
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(Established 1897)

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TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF ECONOMICAL AND CAREFUL MANAGEMENT RESULT IN ASSETS EXCEEDING
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ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
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Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
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The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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BEST MATERIALS
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TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Temporarily removed to PARSEE BAZAR STREET,
Opposite Graham and Co., Fort, BOMBAY

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GENERAL ASSURANCE
SOCIETY LIMITED, AJMER.
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INDIAN INSURANCE Co.
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Funds exceed Rs. 12,00,000/-.
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GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.
combining the advantages of
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
Apply for New Explanatory Leaflet to ——.
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Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay
(2) L. V. RAMDURG, Hubli.
(3) B. S. VAIDYA, Baroda.
(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond
Manager Head Office, AJMER.
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Have no trouble with Law Suits
PROMPT PAYMENTS
PURELY INDIAN MANAGEMENT.
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Managing Director.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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(Incorporated in India 1907)
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 24,00,000
A PROGRESSIVE AND SOUND LIFE OFFICE.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
1 Sympathetic Treatment.
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5. Prompt Settlement of Claims.
For Forms, Prospectus or Agency please write to:—
BEHERAY & SONS
CHIEF AGENTS
Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED on Libera Terms

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You have a duty to your Dependents.
PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Established 1908.)
67, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office; 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements will be as under :—

HALF ANNA PER WORD

Minimum twelve words

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE for the post of a HEADMASTER. Apply sharp with testimonials and stating terms to the SECRETARY, Edward Memorial High School, Borsad.—(District Kaira).
A 23300

WANTED—Two MAHOMEDAN CLERKS aged from thirty to forty years to act as AGENTS in the Mofussil. A thorough knowledge of accounts and good clear handwriting absolutely essential. A knowledge of Mahratti and Cannarees necessary. Apply Box No. 786, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1172

WANTED—POST FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Salary up to Rs. 150 per mensem according to qualifications. Will be guided, as regards Travelling Allowance, Pension, security and all other respects by State Rules and regulations. Apply before 15th June, with photographs and copies of testimonials (not to be returned) without which no application will be considered, to the STATE SURGEON, Alwar.
A 23361

WANTED—An ENGINEER for the Kurla Municipality to work as SECRETARY and ENGINEER. The pay of the post is fixed at Rs. 275—20—350 per month. Only those persons who have passed B.E. or L.C.E. (of the Bombay University) should apply. Applicants should have experience of roads, buildings, and drainage. Applications should be addressed with testimonials to the undersigned before the 20th June, 1925. MANEKJI JIVANJI BHATHENA, President, Kurla Municipality. Kurla 25th May 1925.
A 23353

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

CONSULT me for all problems regarding FORTUNES. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Fort, Bombay. Interviews and correspondence confidential.

R[illegible] 2,000—DROPSY DISEASE—Reward [illegible] complete cure (medicine). Have corr[illegible]ence with DAYARAM SURAJMA[illegible]bharga (Dn.)

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6, MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately. Ask for price list for our healthiest mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F 23322

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—NASMITH full press with twelve pumps bed, Twelve Grews, Extractor, and Engine 14" x 30" or separate Box No. 795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1195

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One STUDEBAKER Six Cylinder seven seater MOTOR-CAR in perfect running order and One English Canoe Carriage quite new with English Lining and new Tyres. Please apply to Box No. 2133, Bombay.
JA 23369

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—About 200 to 300 maunds NEWSPAPER WASTE. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

TYPEWRITERS—Remington 7 Rs. 60, 8 Rs. 70, Empire 1 Rs. 75, Yost 20 Rs. 95, Oliver 3 Rs. 30, 5, Rs. 95, 9 Rs. 120, Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 Rs. 95 to 215. Remington Factory Rebuilts as new at second-hand prices. Guaranteed Repairs to all makes, STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
C WS

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable, New	234
Fox Portable (Shop-soiled)	123
Senta Portable (German), New	150
Underwood 5 Rs. 100, Remington 10 from	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine) ...	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85

Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to All Makes.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 8

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A CHEAP FOUNTAIN PEN. Students, Businessmen, Clerks and every Users of a Steel Pen, Here is a clever invention for you. THE INK-SPOON. Enabling you to write with it 600-800 words with one dip of Ink. Avoids constant dipping and prevents ink-blots on books or papers, lasts indefinitely, send three annas stamps and receive one by Post. Special prices for Wholesale. JAI LASKERY, Dahanoo Buildings, Parel.
T R 1193

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle",
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Rupees TWENTY THOUSAND immediately, subsequently ten to fifteen thousand on first class going concern worth two Lakhs. By a respectable gentleman. Moderate interest. No brokers. Apply Box No. 789, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1177

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED—For purchase on Port Trust Ballard Pier Estate, Fort, a small well built PROPERTY. Apply giving full particulers to ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED, Esqr., A.R.I.B.A. (LON.), Architect, 70, Apollo Street, Fort.
G R1188

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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SCRAP IRON & STEEL.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of 4 to 500 tons of scrap iron and steel, comprising old boilers, machinery, engine parts, steel coal tubs, axles and wheels, steel rope, railway material, picks; tools, chimney, etc., etc. lying at Umaria Colliery where inspection can be made. Tenderers must make their arrangements for loading. Alternatively the colliery is prepared to undertake the loading on a cost price plus 5 per cent. basis.

Apply to:—
REWA STATE COLLIERIES,
Umaria, P. O., B.N.R.
(Central India.)
23370

FOR SALE

A Very Large BUNGALOW at Bangalore in a prominent locality, with extensive grounds, recently rebuilt on Freehold Land, containing Hall, Dining Room, Six Bed rooms with attached baths with ample accommodation for servants, Coach house, garage, etc. To be sold for a very moderate price. For particulars apply to
N. D. PATEL, B.A., L.C.E.
Architect, Etc.,
33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C23287

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI'S FREE BOARDING INSTITUTION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from High Caste Hindu Students, who have passed School Leaving Examination or its equivalent or having passed Arts, Science, Commerce, Technical and sneh other Examinations desire to prosecute their studies but cannot do so owing to want of means.

Printed forms of application can be had on sending one anna postage or applying personally.

Applications will be accepted till 3rd June, 1925.

MANILAL K. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.
Secretary.
Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai's,
Charities Trust Office,
Bhasker Lane, Bombay No. 2.
C23283

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3578 of 1924.

TULSIRAM RAMSWARUP, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) LAXMINARAYAN DEVKARAN and (2) BHURAMAL LAXMINARAYAN, both of Hindu Agarwal Mahajan Inhabitants, residing at Village Pawta, Peragpura Post Office Kotputli in Jaipur State ..... Defendants.

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed the above suit against the abovenamed Defendants to recover from them Rs. 13,000 and interest and costs. The Court has fixed 17th day of June, 1925, for hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1925.
THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C23367

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 822 of 1925.

NARAYAN ANANT DESAI ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

DIVAKAR KRISHNA DONGRE and others. .....Defendants.

To,

Defendant No.	Defendant's Name.
15.	Bhaskar Shivram Patil.
13.	Ramchandra Chintaman Marathe.
56.	Vithal Krishna Godbole.
62.	Ganesh Trimbak Lalit.
64.	Narayan Prabhakar Patankar.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint, inter alia, against you the abovenamed Defendants praying, inter alia that you may be ordered to vacate forthwith and deliver vacant and peaceful possession of the premises now in your respective occupation and to pay compensation for use and occupation at rates shown in Ex. "B" from the 1st of March, 1925, till the date of giving possession thereof and for costs of this Suit, you are, by the usual writ issued by the Hon'ble High Court, summoned to appear in the said Court on the 16th day of June, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. to answer the summons, in person or by an Advocate instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to this Suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and required to produce your witnesses on the said day.

Please take notice that in default of your appearance on the aforesaid day as per said writ, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you are required to bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power materian tor Plaintiff's evidence o. or which you rely.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1925.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & BHAGWAT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys
23371

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3624 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 10th day of October, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

KARAMCHAND JUGJIWAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Guaranteed Broker in Export business, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

AMRATLAL DAMODAR & CO., a firm, till lately doing business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Dharaistan Gully, Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 18,848-0-4, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 5th November, 1921, till judgment costs and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 23rd day of June, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in perron or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer to abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 22nd day of October, 1924.

Messrs. MULJEE PRADHAN & PEREIRA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C23364

TENDERS.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited to remove wooden planks of paper Rolls Newspaper waste and other unserviceable articles. For particulars please apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered, Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time date month and year of birth, or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERT, WIMBRIDGE, DEOJI KANJI, BENJAMIN AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS FULL IRON FRAME SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO BY GEBRUDER KNAKE, ETC., ETC.

To-morrow SUNDAY, the 21st May at 2-30 p.m. S.T.- Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction next to "Hill View," Hughes Road, the very valuable and specially made to order house-hold furniture by the said well-known makers rich glass crockery, and platedware, large sliding Dining Table Arm and without arm chairs, specially made sideboard and Dinner Waggon also Jacobean sideboard and Dinner Waggon by Roberts, rich carpets, Leather lined Chesterfield suite, velvet lined suites of Sofas and Chairs, Fancy Silver Show Cases and Cabinets, One Full Iron framed sweet toned Cottage Piano by Gebruder Knake one set of Encyclopaedia Britanica, single and double Iron and Wooden Bedsteads Solid Old Blackwood Carved furniture Mirror Almirahs, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Clothe and Gown Presses, oailed linen boxes and Towel rails, Hall stands, Writing Tables and Book Cases, Wall clocks reclining sofas and Easy chairs, leather lined Low chairs, Card Tables, Ice box, Meatsafe, etc., etc.

The property of Mr. M. O. Blakey and others.

Furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

By the order of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Liquidators for the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th June 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above Factory, situate near Crescent Mills, Furguson Road, Lower Parel, the undermentioned machineries for making alluminium and German silver utensils, buttons, brass, hardware, etc., in separate lots:

PARTICULARS OF THE MACHINERIES.

Oil Engine, Crude Oil Engine, Drilling, Milling, Shaping and Screw cutting machines 4, (1) 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 ft. spans, lathes, dynamos, drilling, grinding, file making, curving rolling and sheet cutting machines, embossing and cutting press, sewing machine, various sorts of dyes, models for all sorts of buttons, etc.

Full particulars can be had on application. Private offers will be received.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES OF RED TARAGONA WINE AND 10 CASES OF SHERRY DRY.

By the order of the Bank concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st June, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

5 cases of Red Taragona Wine "3 Stars," 2 years old.
5 cases of Red Taragona Wine "5 Stars," 10 years old.
5 Cases of Sherry Dry, 2 years old.
3 cases of Sherry Dry, 5 years old.
2 cases of Sherry Dry, 15 years old.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF YELLOW METAL AND COPPER SHEETS.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser the firm of Sha Ramanlal Nathalal of Tambakanta Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th June, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at "Tambakanta" the following:—

6 bundles of yellow metal sheets of 3 makers
17 bundles of yellow metal sheets of 3 makers
162 bundles of yellow metal sheets of Crusaeur maker.
9 bundles of copper sheets.
31 bundles of copper sheets.
126 bundles of copper sheets.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD and Co.,
Auctioneers

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
Tel. No. 22736.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of two bungalows known as No. 7 and No. 8 Mary Lane, Matheran that was advertised to take place on, Sunday the 31st instant is Postponed.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY IN BUSINESS LOCALITY SITUATE AT MIRCHI STREET MUSJID BUNDER ROAD VADGADI.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will by the Order of Messrs. Mahomed Ali & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Haji Allarakhia Rehemtulla Vallimahomed Haji Allarakhia and Goolam Hussein Haji Allarakhia and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Bai Navibai widow of Khatao Waghjee and the beneficiaries mentioned in the Deed of Settlement dated the 5th day of March, 1897, from Bai Navibai widow of Khatao Waghji to Bai Navibai and Goswami Sari Padmavatibai and pursuant to the power of sale given to the mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 27th August, 1923, and in further pursuance of the Consent Decree dated the 13th day of March, 1925, passed by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 1548 of 1923 (Goswami Shri Vithaleshji v. Jamandas Khatao Waghji and others), sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY AT MIRCHI STREET.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent and or ground together with an messuages and buildings thereon situate at Musjid Bunder Road (now called Mirchi Street) outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-disprict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 206 square yards or thereabouts registered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 755-756, 758, New No. 6481, Old Survey No. 2/500-499, New Survey No. 2366, Cadestral Survey No. 343, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2038 (2) and Street Nos. 67-69-73-75 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of the temple of Nathdwara and Keshavji Jadhavji, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Nazbuddin Abdul Vora and now of Mithibai widow of Tulsidas Soorji on or towards the North by the said Mirchi Street and on or towards the South partly by a private passage common to the said property at Mirchi Street and partly by the property of the said Navibai at Samuel Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahomed Ali & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALES

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BALARAM STREET, GRANT ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 12th June 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jamnadas Ramdas the Mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of August 1922 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Redeemed Foras Freehold tenure together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being near Grant Road, off Balaram Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 451 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33, 34, 35, 401, 408, 409, 415, 433, 441, 449 and 456 New Nos. T 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955 Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 173, 175, 6/131, and 132 New Survey No. 20/6984 Cadastral Survey No. 9/152 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Phirozeshah Rustomji Daruwalla and his wife Pirojbai, on or towards the West by the property of Ardeshir Manekji Mistry and others, on or towards the South by a thirty feet road and on or towards the North partly by the property of Hirjibhai Framji Santeen and partly by the property of Awabai Rustomji Kotwal and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector for Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Wards Nos. 4403 (2) and 4404 and Street No. 38A and 40.

Further particulars, Conditions of Sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT VILLE PARLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Benjamin Jacob and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will to-morrow SUNDAY, the 31st inst. 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece and parcel of land situate at Ville Parle, in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, East Gaution with the house thereon bearing No. 16 and 54 suburban district of Bombay and measuring about 200 square yards and bounded on the West by the property of Silvesta Fernandes, on the East by the property of Eaias Gonsalves on the South by the property of Phillip Misquitta and on or towards the North by the property of Augustine Gonsalves.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 30th May, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the office concerned—
1 Sun Blind.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Water horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY FACTORY TOGETHER WITH ITS MACHINERY AND STORES AND CORRUGATED IRON SHED.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2771 of 1924 (Official Assignee vs. Fatmabai) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 9th June, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Grant Road, near Tram Terminus,

One Hosiery Factory, consisting of Electric Dynamo with accessories, weaving looms with winders, Bobbins iron wheels, wooden table, chairs, cupboards wooden stands, one corrugated iron shed, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

N. PATHARE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, DAMER LANE.

AUCTION SALE OF PARBHADEVI PROPERTY.

The sale is postponed to 10th June 1925.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW ALFRED THEATRICAL CO.

WILL STAGE
"BHOOL-BHOOLYAN"
or
SHAKESPEARE'S
"COMEDY OF ERRORS"
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
and
TO-MORROW AT 3-30 P. M.
at Baliwalla Grand Theatre, Tardeo.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10
MATINEE TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.

WARNER BROS.
CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN
Personally selected
by
A. HAGUE
"LUCRETIA LOMBARD"
A STORY OF FLAMING PASSION
featuring
MONTE BLUE
AND
IRENE RICH
FELIX REVOLTS.
PATHE GAZETTE
POPULAR PRICES.

AN EXAMPLERY
MONEY-LENDER—
His crooked ways of fleecing
MONEY—THE ONLY GOD—
Rectifying his name—
INDIAN SHYLOCK.
INDIAN SHYLOCK.
Once in his snare not easy to spare—
Maharashtra Film Co'.s
First Social Production
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Saty.—Sun.—Holidays begins at 3-30 P. M.
WEEK DAYS begins at 5-15 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3-30 p. m.

Prices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12 As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 including Tax. 3rd Week Episode 7, 8, and 9. William Fox's serial of the serials.

"FANTOMAS"
"FANTOMAS"

featuring: Edna Murphy Johnnie Walker, Eve Balfour and Edward Roseman.

The thrilling experience of being lassoed at the marriage altar and hauled up through the belfry of the church is one which most girls would fear.

Also 2 Reels Comedy "The Rink" featuring Charlie Chaplin.

IMPERIAL

presents.
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COY'S.
Super social photoplay
SLAVES
OF
LUXURY
featuring
Miss Yekbal as Roshanara.
Daily four shows:—At 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Sat: and Sunday at 3 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA
"FIFTH AVENUE MODELS"
7 Reels—featuring the popular stars
MARY PHILBIN
MARY PHILBIN
MARY PHILBIN
and
NORMAN KERRY
NORMAN KERRY
NORMAN KERRY
A CARNIVAL OF YOUTH, BEAUTY and GAIETY.

Can you win a millionaire husband in one day?

The dazzling brilliance of Fashion Row the gathering place of New York's elite. The beautiful models garbed in the most georgeous costumes ever seen. See New York's High Society worship at the shrine of pleasure.

5th AVE. MODELS

The true story of a girl who became the reigning beauty of New York and who set the pace on the Fifth Avenue. Starring the perfect lovers, beautiful
MARY PHILBIN
and the handsome
NORMAN KERRY
with a wonderful supporting cast.
BEAUTIFUL COSTLY GOWNS
are seen in abundance here. The Programme includes the International News.
To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK!
FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
Drama in 7 Parts.
"SONG OF LIFE"
featuring the pretty winsome
GRACE DARMOND

Housewives, do you hate dish washing, cooking three meals a day, house cleaning and taking care of baby? If so, perhaps your burdens will seem lighter after seeing the

"SONG OF LIFE"

Tears and hearts are welded together in this
MELODY OF LIFE AND LOVE

Once into the life of every woman comes the errisistible temptation to take the easiest way to reaches_____and pleasure!

Deluded by the mirage of fine clothes and luxury, she plans to seek the realities of life with a man who offer them. See the famous screen star and beauty.

GRACE DARMOND
GRACE DARMOND
GRACE DARMOND
portraying the ingenue lead in the First National Attraction Drama.
"SONG OF LIFE"
"SONG OF LIFE"
"SONG OF LIFE"
Seven Tense Reels—a powerful Drama
THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS.
To-day and To-morrow; 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

BAWLA MURDER MORAL.

ABOLITION OF AUTOCRACY.

The "Hindu"—There is a general sense of relief at the fact that justice has been vindicated in the sensational Bawla murder case. Everything possible was done to enable the accused to defend themselves and the verdict of the jury and the sentences awarded by the Judge have rightly elicited public satisfaction. The fact that the convicted men art all connected with Indore, holding more or less responsible positions there, invests their complicity with a significance which has not also failed to evoke a vague demand for the punishment of the men who were the real instigaetors of thnewnh and has ben able to ha gators of the attempt to kidnap Mumtaz Begum and are morally responsible for the consequences. It is impossible to refrain from expressing some amount of sympathy with this view, but it is a matter of notoriety that where autocrats rule, be the territory big or small, the general atmosphere is favourable for sex perversions responsible for many a crime of which, however, nothing is allowed to be heard by the public outside. The cure for this crying evil is the creation of public opinion in tht order of aristocrats concerned which can effectively check its growth, and the transfer of power to the subjects.

WARNING TO ERRING PRINCES.

"Swarajya"—There is much more than a suspicion in the public mind that there has been some secret influence motiving this dastardly crime which has shocked all India. We hope the Government of India will make a thorough inquiry, and see that no man, however exalted his position, escapes the long arm of justice. It is necessary, for the good name of the Government of India and equally for the gootd name of the Indian States, that the public mind shoul dbe set at rest on this matter by a thorough and impartial inquiry. This is not the only aspect of the trial to which we would call the attention of the public. The trial has disclosed certain features of the administration of certain Native States which to say the least, are a disgrace to our times and to our civilisation. The absolute insecurity of life and property, the open debauchery of princes and courts the criminal extravagance of these so-called "rulers of states' for the mere satisfaction of their carnal pleasures, all point to a condition of affairs which cannot be looked upon with equanimity by either the public or the Government. It is not a matter to be ignored if princess show no higher sense of their duties and responsibilities than to fill their palace with debaucherous women and load them with jewels at the expense of their suffering subjects. Such a thing is an outrage on humanity and must be sternly put down. We hope the Bawla trial will serve as a warning to those erring princes who have given themselves up to vice and luxury ignoring the interests of their subjects. If they are true princes, they should ungrudingly devote their wealth, position and influence to the service of their subjects who have been committed to their care; otherwise they would be proving traitorous to their trust and abusing their great and sacred heritage.

MUST NOT REMAIN A MYSTERY.

The "Statesman"—So far as the seven convicted scoundrels are concerned justice has undoubtedly been done. One of the counsel employed on their behalf, arguing in favour of "a lenient "sentence" pleaded that his client was a "hireling", who had done what he did "not for his own sake." Counsel poinnted out thtat "he did it "for some others' sake," and seemed to think that this fact—if it was a fact—diminished the guilt in some mysterious way. The ordinary human being will incline to the view that the cold-blooded instrument of another's unlawful purposes is, if possible, a worse offender than the man who slays anothtr while blinded by passion. Whatever is meant by "hireling" in such a connexion, it cannot rescue the criminal from paying the full penalty awarded to him under the law. But when the more desperate of the Indore gang of ruffians have expiated their offence capitally, when their confederates have been sent to the pennal settlement—when in fact the legal issues raised by this outrage have been settled—there will still remain a political question of some importance. Will steps be taken to prevent any further encroachments from Indore—or from any other independent State—upon the lives and liberties of British subjects in the second city in the Indian Empire? That is a matter for the Government of India to consider. The trial has thrown little light upon the motive for this atrocity. It has only deepened the element of mystery in it. Public opinion is hardly likely to rest satisfied with anything less than a full disclosure of the facts. Nor will it be content that the hirelings alone shall be punished. Where there is a hireling there must have been somebody who hired. Upon that aspect of the crime the public will properly be curious, and will not be satisfied that the mystery unrevealed in the course of the proceedings should remain a mystery,

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
Of 26 years fame all over the world.
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Wednesday November, 8, 1899. Page 3.
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(2)

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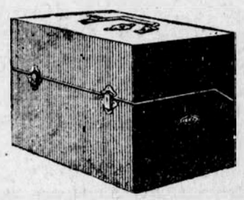

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FIRST OF MAY IN TURKEY

WHTIE TERROR IN BULGARIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.

First of May canonized some 37 years ago by William Libknecht, father of Karl Libknecht, the martyr to the cause of German proletariat, as the holiday for the Working Class of the World to affirm their class solidarity in their struggle for economic and politicl emancipation, was celebrated this year in Turkey by the Turkish Workers with perhaps a greater dignity than in many a so-calld 'democratic country! The Turkish Government in this respect proved to be more liberal than the republican Government of France. On account of the present day extraordinary situation created by the Kurdish revolt, only big demonstrations were not allowed on the streets. At the headquarters of the Labour Party (in Stamboul) decorated with red flags hearing the sign of anvil and hammer, various unions of the workers assembled to exchange greetings on this Class holiday of theirs. It was intended to down tools in the factories on this day. But as the first of May fell on Friday, factories and workshops were closed as usual and the necessity for carrying out this decision did not arise. Tram service in the City and Steam Boat service on the Bosphorus etc., also were not suspended; for, the workers, to avoid inconvenience to the public, voluntarily managed to run these services by relays. In the big hall of the Party headquarters buildings were prominently displayed the red flags hearing such slogans as "Workers of the World Unite"; "Eight hours' work, eight hours' rest, and eight hours' sleep"; 'Down with reaction"; "Long live the Republic," "Down with Capitalism and Capitalistic exploitation" A photograph of Karl Marx was hung in the hall. The assembled workers were addressed by some of their leaders. After the finishing of the function, the audience in the form of small and big groups went away to various resorts on the suburbs of the city for recreation and holiday making. A deputation waited upon the Stamboul Vali to present through him to the Government the following demands on behalf of the Turkish Working Class:—

(1) Enactment of the necessary Labour Laws.
(2) Enforcement of the Syndicalist law i.e. law about profit sharing.
(3) Liberty for the Labour Press to the same degree as is enjoyed by the bourgeoisie Press in Turkey.
(4) Recognition of the First of May as a Public holiday.

A MUSLIM BANK.

The "Sou Saat," one of the most widely read evening papers here on being supplied with a copy of the prospectus of the Indian Muslim Industrial Bank, Lucknow, by your correspondent, has, after giving a summary of its rules and regulations, amount of its Capital and details about its method of works etc., very favourably commented upon this enterprise, which is the first of its kind in India and perhaps in the whole of the world; for, it conducts its business on the profit-sharing basis and not on interest. In the end, the paper wrote.—"Under the present economical conditions of our country, how desirable it is for us to possess such a banking institution for helping our traders of small means and our handicraftsmen who are faced with tremendous financial difficulties!"

The news about the organisatiton of the Bank was read with interest and eagerness here and people wondered at courage of the Indian Muslims launching this unique experiment, which if successful (and it should be successful if worked with the same spirit with which it has been conceived) would knock out the very basis of capitalistic banking which led to the domination of all the world by the Finance Capital. If this venture succeeds, it will go a long way to eliminate the possibility of the concentration of wealth in the hands of the favoured few, provided its thasis is kept broad enough to make it a real co-operative institution of the poorer and exploited classes of society to save them, once for all, from the clutches of the blood-sucking Usurers.

THE SOFIA OUTRAGE.

News must have been trumpeted all over India by this time regarding the Sofia Cathedral incident, by interested agencies. It is alleged that the Bolsheviks are at the back of the whole affair. But an dispassionate view of the matter reveals something which is just the reverse of the version of the story given by the Imperialists. Since the overthrow of the Stamboulsky Agrarian Government which had only hinted at giving the land to the peasant but never in fact, meant to do so, persecution of the worst kind has been carried out by present militarist Government of Bulgaria. The peasantry standing in the dire need of land, has been constantly harassed by the Zankan Government and the workers have been even murdered in cold blood. The crushing taxation heaped up on the already bent backs of the peasants in order to pay the heavy indemnity to the victorious Entente, made life unbearable for the former. If driven to desperation the labouring classes avenged themselves on their persecutors and resorted to a terrorist act of such and extreme form as the Cathedral explosion, it is not the much maligned Bolshevik who is to be blamed. The Zankov Government being frightened by the agitation of the inpoverished people were bent upon strangling them. The Bolsheviks are blamed for having engineered the whole affair from Vienna. To one who knows that communists do not favour terrorism and secret murder but only stand for mass action asserting itself spontaneously and openly such allegations are nothing but a lie. To those who are not well informed about Communist, it may be said that the Bulgarin Police in co-operation with the Austrian Police made every possible effort to get a clue of the plot in Vienna in order to corroborate their allegations; but failed miserably. All their cries about their having laid hands upon documentary evidence implicating the Communists, Moscow and what not, are nothing but mere humbug.

The statement of Col. Wedgewood and other members of British Labour Party who happened to be in Bulgaria after the incident, is a damning proof against all these "evidences." The British Labour Party and Col. Wedgwood are no admirers or friends of the Communists or Moscow. They throw the whole blame upon the Bulgarian Government who provocated some desperado to commit this outrage." The alarm caused in the bordering ttes like Jugo-Slavia Greece etc., by the increase of the Bulgarian forces is another proof of the fact that there is no danger of any threatened communist *coup de tat*. These States are extremely enimical towards Soviet Russia and the Communists and are always ready to catch at every stick to best the Communists with.

The Bulgarian Government is making a full use of the incident. Some 6000 persons according to Col. Wedgwood have already been arrested, who are not all Communists. According to the same persons, hundreds of Communists and non-Communists have been shot dead by the Bulgarian Police, without the least pretext or proof of complicity in the Cathedral incident.

Hosein Jahid Bey's trial is continuing. In all probability he will be acquitted for, it was Nuri Bey, one of the editorial staff who published the news regarding the search made by the Police in the Stamboul headquarters of the Progressive Republican Party, under alarmists headlines.

Zakaria Beys Djenad Bey of the "Resisili Hefta" were convicted of having written an article inciting the soldiers against the present Government but were sentenced to only three years of externment each—an extremely lenient punishment considering the gravity of the offence and the powers of the Tribunal of Independence.

The case against the arm smugglers is concluded. They proved to be the members of the Progressive Republic Party with an extremely objectionable past. One of them was the member of the notorious "Fatente, Party" of Nazim Pasha etc., who were ousted by the "Party of Union and Progress." He was admitted by the Opposition in its ranks inspite of the expressed condition regarding the membership of the Party that those who in anyway were connected with the "Entente" circles would not be accepted by the Opposition. He has been charged of high treason and condemned to death; but the sentence was later commuted to one of imprisonment for life. Others were accused of carrying religious propaganda for attracting new members to the ranks of the Opposition. One of the accused professed to separate state from religion but to effect a reform in religion." One of the accused was sentenced to be imprisoned for 15 years and the other for 5; two being acquitted.

The Tribunal while pronouncing the judgment drew the attention of the Government to the grave fact that the Opposition was mixing up religion witht Politics in its present day activities and was utilizing the religious sentiments of the people for the advancement of its political aims. This observation of the Tribunal will perhaps seal the fate of the Opposition finally and, the Party in ll probbility will be declared an illegal association, at least for the next two yaers, i.e. so long as the "Law for the Maintenance of Order" remains in force.

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ENHANCEMENT OF REGISTRATION FEES.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENT

CALCUTTA, May 28.

A Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary publishes the following:—

While the remission of the provincial contribution to the central Government for a further period of three years will leave only a small surplus, it is most desirable to undertake, without further delay, new recurring expenditure in the transferred departments. In this connection the Government of Bengal have, for some time, had under consideration the enhancement of the registration fees, a course which was recommended by the Bengal Retrenchment Committee who were of opinion that the immediate doubling of such fees would be fully justified in all the provinces. Registration fees are regarded as a legitimate source of revenue and the Governments of Madras and Behar and Orissa have recently raised such fees within their provinces. The Government of Bengal have, therefore, decided to raise the fees with effect from 1st June 1925, as it is not proposed to change *ad valarem* fee in cases where the value of property does not exceed Rs. 250, the increase in the rates of fee will not be felt by the poorer classes. The whole of the additional income thus realised which is expected to amount to ten lakhs during the current year and to twelve lakhs in subsequent years will be made available for expenditure on new recurring schemes in the Transferred Departments and the Bengal Legislative Council will be asked to vote supplementary grants on this account at the next sessions.—A. P.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

PLEA FOR ECONOMIC SURVEY.

SIMLA, May 28.

Before the Economic Enquiry Committee to-day, Messrs. D. Milne, H. K. Trevaskis and E. W. Scott, Directors of Agriculture, Land Records and Industries respectively of the Punjab gave evidence generally supporting the idea of an initial economic survey before undertaking periodical enquiries. Both Messrs. Milne and Trevaskis considered that tht existing revenue agency could be utilised for ascertaining the quantity of production of all kinds in villages and suggested that five per cent of the population should be examined in order to get a reliable average. Intensive enquiries should be made only by experts, Mr. Trevaskie pointing out, that Patwari, who has a practical knowledge of agriculture in his area is the best link between the scientific expert and the peasant. But the Patwari must be paid more, if his services are required. Additional Extra Assistant Commissioners would be required to check the figures collected by Patwaris regarding agricultural conditions and other details. Mr. Milne feared, that this would entail a heavy burden on the revenue agency but would raise no objection to the scheme being give a trial. Mr. Scott confined his observations mainly to industries and cautioned the Committee against any legislation for obtaining industrial returns in detail, when a fair average could be got by the calculation of figures given by certain typical factories.—A.P.

ARREST FOR SEDITION.

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Preonath Ganguly and Akshoy Kumar Gupta who had been arrested yesterday were produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged with sedition. It was alleged that the first accused was the author and the second the publisher of a book entitled "Revolution and Students" containing alleged seditious matter. The book was proscribed by Government a month back.—A.P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent).

Bombay, May 29

To-day Reuter reported 6 points higher in old crop and 8 to 13 points up in new crop in New York futures. The market was dull and featurless. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 10 points down.

Messrs Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 28 inst. as under.

"Our revised estimate of acreage is 43,806,000. Our estimate of condition is 74.4 per cent. Out-look promising. General feeling bearish."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 28th inst. (2-30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Consider good business sell January sakel Egyptian and buy January American round about 9-25."

The immediate future of the market is likely to be dependent mainly upon the American weather reports and the prospects of the growing crop there. If the estimated Condition Report of 75 per cent is officially confirmed, this would indicate that the crop has made an excellent start, and in face of an increased acreage we are inclined to look for a generally declinning tendency unless there should be a serious change in the weather outlook.

Locally stocks are increasing and with poor export demand we look for a gradually sagging tendency here as well.

In consequence of a slight advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 441 1-2 i.e. a rupee higher than previous day's closing rate for fully good m.g. Broach July-August. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate buyers and the price advanced to Rs. 442 but as a result of selling by Marwari operators the rate gave way to Rs. 441. Since then renewed buying by Commission Houses and Jobbers caused the market to improve again to Rs. 442 1-2 and after meagre fluctuations closed steady at Rs. 442 at 4-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 441 1-4 and closed quiet at Rs. 440 1-2 at 6-30 p.m. on selling by Commission Houses.

Fully good m.g. Bengal July was nominally quoted at Rs. 378.

The ready market Sewreew entirely closed yesterday.

To-day only 100 Bs. Bijapur was tendered against m.g. Southerns.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P.M

Bombay, May 29

Fully Good Broach	July/Aug. ..	440 1/2
" " Bengal	July ..	375

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 29.

Description, Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab 405	395	381	370
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon ..	459	443	436
M. G. Dhullera	440	433	426
M. G. Punjab Americans..	486	473	460
M. G. Broach .. 483	473	458	448
M. G. Southerns		450	440
		F. G. Fair.	430

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 29

Fully Good Broach	July/August ..	441
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	3 5
Good Southerns	June ..	426

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 29

		Ready average quality	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G. ..	..	..
"	Fine M.G. ..	390	..
"	F.G.M.G. 375	..	..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G. ..	390	..
"	F.G.M.G. 375	..	..
Punjab Americans	MG. 440/50	..	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G. 400	450	..
Nagpur	 400	460	..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G. 390/400	440	..
Pulgaon .. "	" 400	440	..
Dhamangaon "	" 390/400	430	..
Amraoti .. "	360/75	420	..
Khamgaon-Akola	" 360/70	400/10	..
Mulkapur	" 340/50	375/85	..
Khandesh	" 325/35	360/70	..
"	F.G.M.G ..	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G. ..	470/75	..
" Fully Good	" ..	450/52	..
Muthia	Fine " ..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G. ..	..	..
Dharwar	S.G. ..	450	..
Coompta	M.G. ..	450/55	..
Western	" ..	380/410	..
"	H.G. ..	..	..
Miraj	M.G. ..	435/40	..
Cambodia	" ..	475/85	..

RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th May 1925.

Cotton	9632	Bales
Wheat	16422	Cwts
Linseed	23667	"
Rape etc.	6328	"
Gingellyseed	4809	"
Poppyseed	1052	"
Groundnuts	2663	"
Castorseed	7762	"
Rice	23 3	"
Myrabollams	1786	"
Cottonseed	21830	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	2088	"
Juwar	85	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	927	"
Bajri	715	"
Til	2230	Tons

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Newyork Market 28th May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.96	July	22.85—11	23.02	+06
22.38	Oct.		22.46	+08
22.12	Jan.	22.06—06	22.25	+13
22.38	Mar.		22.49	+11

Newyork Spot on 27th May, 23.75—20, New Orleans 23.80—20.

Telegraphic market advices:—

July highest 23.06 (2-45 p.m.), lowest 22.82 (11(20 a.m.), range 24 points.

Idle featureless market.

Liverpool Market 28th May 1925.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Price	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices	Since previous Close.
12.51	May			12 38	—13
12.46	July	12.36—09	12.36—10	12.36	—10
12 04	Oct	11 95—09		11.94	—10
11.91	Jan			11.81	—10
	Egyptian.				
22.30	Nov.			22.20	—10
21.20	Jan			21.10	—10

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 10-05 a.m.: Light rains Oklahoma City district, and Abilene (Tex.) district.

(2) Cabled 12-15 p.m.: Quiet market. Some end of the month trade fixing call sales. Spot sales 8,000 bales.

(3) Cabled 4-30 p.m.: Southern Products estimate condition of crop 72-3 per cent. increase in acreage 4.6 per cent.

American Cross Rate 4.86 1/8.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 29.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop		
Broach M.G.F.G.	..458/60	441
Oomra M.G. Fine	..400/410	
" M. G. Black leaf	..370/80	
Bengal M. G. Fine	..393/390	
" M. G. F. G.	..370/80	377 1/2
Khandesh Black leaf	..340/45	
Khandwa/Sanawad	..340/45	
Jalna/Aurrangabad	..330/60	
Harda	..360/400	
Ujjain	..340/385	
Parbhani Purna.x	..365 80	
Nander.x	..375/90	
Wardha/Warora	..440/45	
Nagpur	..450/55	
Katol	..455/60	
Adoni	..410/15	
Sindh/American	..470/475	
Sangli/Miraj	..440/45	
Bagalkot	..410, 25	
Coompta	..430/450	
Tirupur	..435/495	
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	..430/40	
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	..420/30	

x No demand.

Remarks:—12-30 p.m., Yesterday New York closed 6 to 13 higher and Liverpool 12 to 10 lower.

The local market opened with Broach at Rs. 441½ and is very quiet. We do not expect much change till after the Bureau Report which will be received here on the 3rd of June.

Sampin is reported this morning June 296.20, August 296.80, and September 298.40. The Sampin market will be closed this afternoon and all to-morrow.

Marwadi Bazar Fri. 3.30 p.m. Market.—Quiet.

Broach July-August, Rs. 441½, Bengal July, Rs. 376½.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, May 29.

In full-pressed Bales	Yestraday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	32	285,819	336,644
Central India ..	....	319,180	296,377
Barsi and Nagar ..	322	193,544	194,875
Hyderabad-Gaorani	3	94,211	101,180
Berar	133	554,255	629,175
Central Provinces	306	251,910	256,644
Total Oomras ..	796	1,698,919	1,916,895
Dholera	3,093	236,610	165,779
N.W. Provinces ..	....	129,813	120,877
Rajputana	153	67,905	79,923
Sind-Punjab ..	232	353,524	302,831
Broach	1,206	468,143	303,895
Coompta & Dharwar	2,830	111,412	150,438
Westerns-Northerns	102	64,123	68,573
Coconada	....	1,253	382
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	1,220	26,039	24,131
Persian	....	4,064	7,060
American	....	9,649	....
Egyptian and African	....	44,120	38,666
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	....	3,487	819
Total ..	9,632	32,19,061	30,80,219

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept to 21st May. This year.	Last year.
Europe	3,158	546,326	955,945
Japan & China ..	2,175	1,484,639	1,315,850
Coast Ports	79	26,595	47,070
Upcountry by Rail.	..	12,777	19,021
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	..	59,584	29,591
Total ..	5,412	2,129,921	2,367,477

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 28.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.

Mid. American Spot Universal Standard 12.93 fair business.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 30.25

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	22.85
October	22.31
January	22.07
New York Noon Call.	
July	22.88
October	22.31
January	22.08
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
July	23.18
October	21.93

Liverpool, May 28.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

May	12.38—13
July	12.36—10
October	11.04—10
January	11.81—10

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, May 28.

May	12.40—.11
June	12.34—.10
July	12.37—.09
Oct	11.96—.08
Dec	11.83—.09
Jan	11.81—.10
Mar	11.82—.10
Egyptians.—	
July	26.90—.30

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 28

May	12.35—.13
June	12.32—.11
July	12.36—.10
Aug	12.22—.09
Sep	12.08—.11
Oct	11.94—.10
Nov	11.84—.10
Dec	11.82—.10
Jan	11.81—.10
Feb	1.80—.10
Mar	11.82—.10
Apl	11.81—.10
May	11.80—.09

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 28.

May	29.15—.75
June	28.30—.75
July	26.65—.85
Aug	25.45—.55
Sep	24.35—.45
Oct	23.60—.45
Nov	22.20—.10
Dec	21.75—.10
Jan	21.10—.10
Feb	20.95—.10
Mar	20.80—.10

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 28.

Future at New York.

July	23.02+06
October	22.46+08
January	22.25+13
March	22.40+11

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 28.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 16,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 10,000.

Day's Exports to Continent 4,000.

Futures at New York.

July	23.02+.06
October	22.46+.08
January	22.25+.13
March	22.49+.11 unchanged
Spot Cotton at New York	23.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.90+.10
Futures at New Orleans.	
July	23.42+.15
October	22.12+.12

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 7/8.

Demand Bills 48587.

Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mind

Liverpool, May 28.

Scinde Good 9.35.
Scinde Fully Good 9.75.
Scinde Fine 10.15.
Bengal Good 9.45.
Bengal Fully Good 9.85.
Bengal Fine 10.25.
Oomra Good 10.15.
Oomra Fully Good 10.55.
Oomra Fine 10.95.
Broach Good 10.75.
Broach Fully Good 11.15.
Broach Fine 11.55.
67 7/8.

WHEAT.

London, May 28.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. May/June sellers 62/9.

Rosario Santa Fe—64 lbs. May/June sellers 64/6.

Tone.—Demand very quiet.

Australian May/June sellers 61/9.

Choice White Karachi May/June sellers, 62/3.

Soft Red Karachi May/June sellers 62.

Tone.—Demand very quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 28.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 15/4 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/September sellers 15/4 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta October/December sellers 15/6.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay October/December sellers 15/8 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi October/December sellers 15/9 1/4.

Tone.—Flat—lower—Still no demand.

RUBBER

London, May 28.

Para Up River Fine. Spot June/July sellers 26.

Tone.—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot June paid sellers 31.

Tone.—Firm on few trade orders.

Rubber smoked sheets June paid value 34 3/4.

METAL REPORT

London, May 28.

Tin Block £255.

London, May 28.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/2.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £60 1/8.
Copper Braziers £77 1/2.
Yellow Metal 7½.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2.

BARLEY

London, May 28.

Karachi Barley May/July sellers 42/6.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 28.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

LINSEED

London, May 28.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 5/8 M/J buyers.

£22 11/16 J/J done.

Tone:—Firm—fair business rather better rates.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.—45/3 June/August Done and sellers.

45 3/8 Sep/Dec paid and 45/3 sellers at the close.

London, May 28.

Linseed La Plata Argentine.
May/June sellers £20 7/8.
June/August paid £20 7/8.
Tone.—Firm and dearer.

Linseed Boubay May/June London sellers £23 3/8.

Linseed Bombay June/August Hull paid £23 3/8.

Cottonseed Bombay May/June nominal £10.

Castorseed Bombay May/June sellers £23 1/4.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £21 3/4.

Ferozepore Real Bold May/June sellers £22 1/4.

Rapeseed Toria May/June sellers £22 3/4.

Yellow Guzerat May/June nominal £23 1/4.

COPPER.

Bombay, May 29.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German.. ..	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62	0	0
Panchteka joint ..	..	27	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	..	39	4	0
Pat Klai	..	67	0	0
Lead, Country	..	25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4..	..	56	8	0
" " to 1 ..	..	55	12	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2 ..	..	64	12	0
" " to 1 3-4 to 2 ..		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1	..	66	0	0
" 1 1-4		66	0	0

BRASS.

Bombay, May 29.

	Per md	Rs.	a.	p
Brass English	3/4	58	0	0
Do	1	58	0	0
Do	1 1/4	58	0	0
Do	1 1/2	58	0	0
Do	1 3/4	58	0	0
Do	2	3	0	

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 29

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p
Kilachand	..	No. 14 1-2	0	11	9
Kilachand	..	No. 20 1-2	0	13	3
Currimbhai	..	No. 12 1-2	0	11	9
Elphinstone	..	No. 12 1-2	0	11	6
David	.. ..	No. 10 1-2	0	11	3
Shapurji	.. ..	No. 10 1-2	0	11	0
Trikamdas	..	No. 10 1-2	0	11	3
Sattara	.. ..	No. 10 1-4	0	11	8
Shapurji	.. ..	No. 6 1-2	0	10	6
Light-house		No. 6 1-2	0	10	0
Japan	.. ..	No. 40—1	1	4	0
"	.. ..	No. 42—2	1	4	9
"	— ..	No. 20	0	15	6
"	..	No. 32	1	2	6

MILL STORES

Bombay May 29.

There were no interesting developments in the market. The demand was quite below normal, and Healds, Reeds, Bandings etc. changed hands at almost the same prices. Home quotations have shown slightly easier tendency and buyers here are very slow. Dealers, have as usual, great eagerness to cash their holdings. Leather Sundries and Bobbins have had no important fluctuations. Car Cans both steel and Fibre continued in demand at practically the same price. The market in general is dull.

The Quotations are:—

Healds 15-40s Rs. 1-4
Reeds Re. 0-2-4
Roller Cloth-16-oz-Ken Rs. 8-12
Roller Cloth-18-oz-Ken Rs. 9-12
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1-5
Tubular Bandings Rs. 1-14
Ropes Rs. 1-14
Slubbing tubes Wilson Rs. 40-0
Roving tubes Japan Rs. 23-0
Pirns Concal-5 in. Japan Rs. 7-0
Pirns Universal Rs. 7-0
Pirns-Weft Rs. 6-0
Ring Rabbeth 5 in Enamel Rs. 7-0
Warper Bobbins Rs. 65-0
Dhoby Harness Rs. 19-0

"CORECTOR" is stocked by

MENASCHE, BOCHNER & Co.,

Exclusive Agents for the East.

Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 29.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 697
Bank's buying 3 M/st D D Frcs. 767
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 752.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-3/16
London—Paris Frcs. 97.28
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 98.70
London—Rome Liras 122.90

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, May 28.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 firm.
Bar Gold £4-4-11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 5/16 steady.

London, May 28.

Rentes 3 per cent 44 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 5/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 5/16.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Little India China buying steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 7/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 7/8.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 29.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 9/32
Tes Demand.	697
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	153
Shanghai	208
Japan	115 1/2
Singapore	158 1/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 28.

Stockholm	18.15
Christiania	28.78
Amsterdam	12.10
Switzerland	25.12
Prague	164.12

London, May 28.

Exchange on London in Paris 97.25.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.41 3/4.
Exchange on London in Italy 122.32.

New York, May 28.

Demand Bills 48587 (no change.)

STOCKS, ETC.

London, May 28.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 5/8 unchanged.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 5/8 unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £99 15/16 unchanged.

Conversion Loan £76 7/8+1/8.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 unchanged.

Consols 2½ per cent 56 5/8 unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 50+½ nominal.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/2 unchanged.

Government Securities 3 per cent 58 1/8 unchanged.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 28.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 7/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 411/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 16 1/2.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 29.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/10/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/8/6
English Bar Gold Rs. 13/11/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/9/0
Bar silver ready Rs. 71/7/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71/7/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/6/0

London, May 28.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 31-5
Silver forward d. 31-5

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady with uncertain tendency. India bought for shipment. Very little business doing. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

GOLD.

Bombay May 29.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m
Vadr	21 8 0			
Jeth	21-7-9	21-8-3		21-8 3
Asadi	21 8-9	21 9-3		21-9 3
Teji Mandi				
Jeth	0—2- 0			
Asad	0—4— 0			
Tone—Market Steady.				

SILVER.

Bombay May 29.

Ready:—71-6

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Vaida				
Jeth	71-3-0	71-7-0		71-7-0
Asad	71-3-0	71-6 0		—1 6-0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—9—0
Ashad 1—2—0
Tone—Market Steady.

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 29.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4-11/16 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-13/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Mos. 5-1/2 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 5 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

SHARES.

London, May 28.

Hongkong Bank £143.
Chartered Bank £20 3/8.
National Bank £47 1/2.
P. and O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6 3/16

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 22nd May 1925—

LIABILITIES.	
Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	4,67 50 000
Public Deposits	28,98 74 000
Other Deposits	67,21 88 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra ..	4,00 00 000
Sundries	1,81 45 000
Rupees ..	1,10,39 07 000
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	14,15 24 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,22 10 000
Loans	23,54 28 000
Cash Credits	35,44 65 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	10,44 58 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	27 18 000
Dead Stock	2,80 02 000
Sundries	76 66 000
Balances with other Banks ..	14 74 000
	88,79 75 000
Cash	21,50 32 000
Rupees ..	1,10,30 07 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 1,128,000
Advances in London	" 1,137,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	" 100,000

Percentage 21,50
Bank Rate 6%

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Bombay, May 29

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Cable, Mambadevi have received to-day the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Our estimate revised acerage 43606000. condition 74.4, outlook promising, general feeling bearish."

(For other Commercial see page 6 and 12.)

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show moderate alterations both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. Early the market advanced on Commission Houses and New Orleans buying and shorts covering. Later the prices gave way on Wall St selling and some long liquidation.

A steady undertone was been noticeable in American markets and fluctuations more or less have been on a normal scale than those witnessed during past few weeks. The first Official Bureau Report will be published in America on the 2nd June and private authorities base their ideas on a condition aroused 79 per cent. The weather in the meantime continues favourable and the weekly report in this connection is better than expected. The sustaining influence at present is not so much buying by those with "bullish" proclivities as the covering of the anxious shorts. There is not sufficient business in the markets to enable transactions of any weight to be put through successfully. To our minds, for the near future, if an operator is desired it is better to sell when it is strong on ... vas favourable crop accounts; or to buy if a sharp decline occurs owing to more pressing conditions as the chances are that a turn will take place which will favour those who work on these lines. We should, however, prefer to be buyers on declines rather than anything else, as nervousness is sure to be prevalent until there is a great deal more certainty about the growing crop, and this will not be the case until much later on. There are several months yet before any confidence can be felt on this score. During that time the plant has to made through critical stages, and whatever the ultimate outcome may be, reports will be about that will lead to scares and alarms. Ideas of the increase in acreage seem to have settled down to one round 5 per cent and although this means a large total, past experience has taught us that the weather is the main guiding factor.

Trade reports from Manchester are still not hopeful and the existing pessimistic feeling there is due more to want of confidence than anything else. The falling price of the raw material has accentuated this quiet state of affairs but it looks as if buyers are minutely watching the situation with a view to operating on a much bigger scale by awaiting stable conditions. Business in American spot cotton during the week was put through on a moderate scale. There have been a fair number of odd lots of spinners' cotton which have been offered during the past few days at reasonable prices.

In conclusion until the Bureau report is out we are inclined to anticipate quiet markets with perhaps a declining tendency.

As regards the position of the local market there is hardly a fluctuation of more than 7 to 8 rupees since our last report. The course of the market here is governed by the news coming to hand from the other side. Absence of legitimate trade demand still continues and what business recorded has been entered into principally by Bazar dealers and speculators, the trade still remaining aloof. We do not look for any material change in the outlook and think that for the time being values locally will rise or fall in sympathy with advices received from America.

In ready cotton, the demand, although somewhat better than past several weeks, remains quiet. Japanese Exporters are buying nice Moglai and Berar styles for shipment purposes whilst mills are following their usual policy of buying from hand to mouth.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Lost week.	This week.
New York July	22.79	23.02+23
New York October	22.12	22.46+34
New York January	21.90	22.25+35
New York March	22.22	22.49+27
Liverpool May	12.51	12.38—13
Liverpool July	12.53	12.36—17
Liverpool October	12.07	11.94—13
Liverpool January	11.94	11.81—13

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August opened on the 22nd inst. at Rs. 441½ and gradually declined to Rs. 439 on Bazar operators selling. On Commission Houses buying the market recovered to Rs. 440½ but again eased to Rs. 438 on selling by Bazar operators and closed at Rs. 441. On the 23rd inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 440 and gave way to Rs. 438 on Commission Houses selling. In consequence of a sharp rise in New Yorks futures on the 25th inst. the Bazar opened steady at Rs. 444½ and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 443½ on selling by Shroffs. On the 26th inst. the market opened unchanged at Rs. 443½ and declined to Rs. 442½ on selling by Commission and Japanese Houses. On buying by Shroffs the values improved to Rs. 445. On the 27th inst. the market opened at Rs. 443 and steadily advanced to Rs. 446. on Japanese and Commission Houses buying. On selling by Bazar operators the market gave way to Rs. 445. On the 28th inst. owing to a moderate decline in America the market opend at Rs. 441½ and went up to Rs. 442 on buying by Commission Houses. On Bazar operators selling the market eased to Rs. 440 and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 440½.

Fully Good May opened on the 22nd inst. at Rs. 446 and gradually advanced to Rs. 449 on short covering. From this leve the market gave way to Rs. 444 but again improved to Rs. 448 on the 25th inst. and the Official Roomrate on the day was Rs. 448.

Fully Good Bengal July opened on the 22nd inst. at Rs. 375 and closed on the 28th inst. at Rs. 377 the highest being Rs. 38 and the lowest Rs. 374. The Official Roomrate for Bengal May was Rs. 380 on the 25th instant.

PIECE-GOODS

The cloth market has been extremely quiet during the past week. The tendency of prices has been easier in the absence of demand and in view of the accumulation of stocks here. The monetary stringency has now spread to remote corners of the country and the buying power of the people has been paralysed. Many Marwari dealers in Calcutta are said to have closed their doors during the past few days. Twenty firms in Burra Bazaar are reported to have gone into liquidation during the past two months. The condition of the market there is said to be deplorable, there benig stocks lying undisposed in the godowns, worth about two crores of rupees, although prices are thirty per cent lower than last year and it is believed by the merchants there that the large stocks will be sufficient to meet the demand for the Pujah season. At a general meeting of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta it was resolved to stop for four months the forward contracts of foreign piece-goods in view of the present deplorable condition of the market. The Karachi market seems to be in a similar plight. Some well-known merchants have had to close their business owing to losses incurred and it is rumoured that a Multani broker has come into difficulties. The effect of this will soon be felt in the Bombay market. It will be remembered that when the Bombay market was sitting quiet some time back, it was reported that Calcutta and Karachi had been purchasing large lines from Manchester and this is now the result of overtrading beyond the means as well as beyond the limit of the demand. There is little wonder that buyers have now lost confidence in the current prices, however attractive these may be in comparison with the present replacing costs. Hopes are now centred on the course of the monsoon, which if favourable, would bring about some improvement in the demand.

At present Dhooties is the only style which is in some demand. Grey shirtings have been neglected. Drills have been quiet. Grey Jaconets have declined further by an anna per piece, especially in 45 inches width. White shirtings are drugs in the market. In white mulls the 58 inches by 20 yards Red End styles have been easier by two annas per piece. 36 inches by 20 yards Gold End mulls have also registered a decline of two annas per piece. Tape Border Nainsooks can be had at a reduction of one anna per piece. In Japanese cloths values have gone down considerably, but the lower level of prices has not attracted buyers, who have lost confidence in the same and expect a further decline, although the Japanese Importing Firms have not been offering further goods at lower rates.

The Manchester Market has been disappointing the cloth demand being limited. Order lists of different manufacturers vary a good deal. Some makers are anxious to get fresh business to keep their looms going, as they are not willing to stop machinery. The short-time Organisation Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association has now decided to seek an undertaking from the members of the association spinning American Cotton that they will observe a working week of 39 1/4 hours, the appeal to give it an assurance of their loyal support to a 35 hour working week having apparently been unproductive of a satisfactory response. The news of the American Cotton crop have been favourable. The first Government report will be published on 1st June and the figure giving the condition of the crop is expected to be far better than that of last year, which would mean a bigger output.

Local mill cloths have been dull and drooping, the demand being quite unsatisfactory. The stock of cloth and yarn in the Bombay mills is estimated to be 2,00,000 bales of the value of Rs. 7 1/2 crores of which the major portion is unsold, and the mills still do not see their way to go on short time. The following sales are reported to have been made by the mills during the week:—

200 Bales Calendered Shirtings of Globe Mills at Rs. 1-2-0 200 Bales Calendered Shirtings, "Buffalo" Brand, of Union Mills at Rs. 1-2-0.

A small lot in stock of uncalendered Shirtings of E. D. Sassoon United Mills has been sold at Rs. 1-0-6 per lb. New goods of the same sort are quoted at not less than Rs. 1-3-0 by the mills. A big stock of about 2,000 baes, of light weight quality, of a well-known concern is under negotiation for sale at about three annas per lb. less than the last sale price.

The trade returns for 1924-25 indicate that the imports of cotton manufactures in India amounted to 82¼ crores, being exactly one-third of the total imports of foreign merchandise. Japan has made a further and very considerable advance in the twist and yarn trade, but the same advance has not been shown in the piece-goods trade. In the grey goods section, in the last three years the cotton manufacturers in Japan have been able to effect increases in their saes amounting to the relatively small sum of Rs. 56 lakhs only, their total shipments under this heading last year being valued at Rs. 4.08 crores against Rs. 24.06 crore representing grey goods purchased from Great Britain. In White Goods the discrepancy is still more marked, Great Britain sending just under 533 million yards valued at Rs. 19¼ crores against Japanese goods not exceeding 4¼ million yards valued at less than Rs. 10 lakhs. Again in coloured goods while Lancashire yardage totalled 338 million valued at Rs. 16 1/2 crores, Japan sent under 41 million yards worth 1 1-2 crores.

This week 120 packages of Japanese yarns were advertised for sale by public auction on account of two defaulting buyers. This is only a beginning and shows which way the wind is blowing.

The quotations for the leading chops of Grey and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p
Ralli's Fari No. 200039	× 37½	/38	12	6	0
„ 100,000	..45×	..	15	0	0
„ No. 33,000	..45×	..	13	12	0
„ No. 2800	..37×	..	11	0	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	12	0	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	12	8	0
„ No. 16000	..	„ ..	13	0	0
„ No. 17000	..	„ ..	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	„ ..	12	0	0
„ No. 2750	..45	„ ..	15	0	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39	..	..		
„ No. 2310	..44×38	1-2..	..		
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38	1-2..	19	8	0
„ BB	..38×38	1-2..	17	0	.
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1-2..	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37	1/2/38	12	0	0
„ No. 4462	..41×	„ ..	..		
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„ ..	12	0	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51	×38	18	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40	Net	20	8	0
Ralli's Masjid No. 427	26×40		15	0	0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli's No. 18	..45×22	..	7	4	
„ No. 18	..40×22	..	7	0	
„ No. 138	..40×22	..	6	11	
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	7	0	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Firpumn's No. 1500	32×42	..	24	0	0
D. & T. C. 40000	36×40	..	28	0	0
Ralli's No. 0889	133×40	..	18	0	0

WHITE MULLS

Ralli's No. 6	..44×19	..	7	1	0
„ No. 69	..45×19	..	8	10	0
„ No. 600	..54×19	..	9	.	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	10	.	.
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	8	.	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	11	.
„ No. 106	..39×20	..	8	4	0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	8	0	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	8	6	.
„ No. 5352	..42×20	Net	..		
„ No. 2755	..42×20	Net	..		
„ No. 1703	..52×20	Net	6	4	0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..	7	2	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	10	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	5	12	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18Avg.			5	14	0
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	8	3	0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	8	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..	8	3	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	..	..		
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	3	5	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9050	27×18	..	4	8	0
„ No. 61-81			4	4	0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	3	10	0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..	3	12	0
„ No. 2600	.. „	..	3	14	0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	4	0	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	..38×18	..	8	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 50000	.. „	..	6	10	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	2	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	..26×18	..	4	4	0
Greaves' No. 30000-50000	„	..	..		
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	..		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	..26×18	..	4	4	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"	..	..	4	3	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	12	0	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36×40	.. „	..		
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. „	17	8	0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	..		
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	11	6	0
„ 5544 „	..44×38	.. „	11	6	0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	19	4	0
"C." Sheetings	..30×36	Ex. Bond	9	4	0
"9" Dragons	..30×36	Ex. Bond	9	4	0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40	.. „	16	12	0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40	.. „	15	8	0

YARN MARKET.

28th May, 1925.

Since our last, Yarn Market has been rather steady on account of firm advices of the American Cotton from New York and the consequent rise in the local cotton market. The better feeling in the Japanese Yarns especially, is due to the rise of about Rs. 20 per packet in the Japan market, as a result of the rapid rise in the Sampain rate. In the Indian Yarns, prices have not improved in any way and in some cases prices have been lowered to a certain extent on account of the eagerness of the dealers to sell off their holdings. In general, the rates have stopped declining any further and the market at the moment seems steady. Demand has shown some slight improvement during the week under review and although the rates offered by the up-country markets are much too low and unworkable, the volume of inquiries has increased and it is very likely that the buyers and the sellers may be able to meet each other in course of time if cotton continues to keep steady. The buyers are afraid of the increasing stock both of Yarn and cloth in the Mills which they believe will be required to sell at the buyer's rate sooner or later. The Mills are hopeful as they believe that the up-country markets are without sufficient goods and if they adopt firm attitude for some time the buyers will be required to buy their requirements sooner or later. It therefore remains to be seen what course will market adopt in the next few weeks although in our opinion if both the sides will give way to some extent business on a satisfactory scale will be possible.

English Yarns.—There is nothing of importance to report and the things remain as they were before. Stocks are very small but offtake shows no improvement on account of very high rates.

Japanese Yarns.—Offtake for ready and near deliveries has improved to a certain extent and prices have advanced by about ¼ an anna per lb. Buyers are hesitating to buy in big lots at any higher rates and they are carefully watching the market. Import Houses have been quoting higher rates than the last week and business has been done on the whole for about 500 bales of Grey Yarns and 200 packages of Mercerised Yarns of various Counts.

Indian Yarns.—Prices allround have been generally steady and the Mills on the whole have adopted rather firm attitude as the present rates of yarns give them no margin and in some cases they are put to loss. As a result they are not inclined to lower prices any further especially when there is a substantial advance in cotton for ready delivery. Advices from up-country markets are still not satisfactory and the rumours and reports of the serious condition of trade in almost all markets of India and the fears of the several dealers being in trouble bring about loss of confidence among buyers who do not seem inclined to operate freely and as a result the volume of business is much restricted.

The general outlook seems somewhat better during this week than before and if cotton keeps steady about this level we believe yarn prices will be maintained in which case offtake will show further improvement before long.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

The Home markets during the last week have been quietly steady, most operators apparently awaiting the publication of the first condition Report due in New York on Tuesday of next week. The nett change in values has been as under:—

New York, 21st May, 1925.—July 22.79.
New York, 28th May, 1925.—July 23.02.
+.23

New York, 21st May 1925.—Oct. 22.12.
New York, 28th May, 1925. Oct. 22.46.
+.34

New York, 21st May, 1925.—Jan. 21.90.
New York, 28th May, 1925.—Jan. 22.25.
+.35

Liverpool, 21st May, 1925.—July 12.53.
Liverpool, 28th May, 1925.—July 12.36.
—.17

Liverpool, 21st May, 1925.—Oct. 12.07.
Liverpool, 28th May, 1925.—Oct. 11.94.
—.13

Liverpool, 21st May, 1925.—Jan. 11.94.
Liverpool, 28th May, 1925.—Jan. 11.81.
—.13

From various cables received it appears a condition figure of about 75 per cent. is expected. The average acreage guesses point to an increase of about 5 per cent. over last year. These figures would indicate a prospective crop of about 13.85 million bales. This so far is a fairly satisfactory promise but of course the actual outturn will be dependent upon weather and other conditions during the next few months. The present price level is not a high one as compared with what we have been accustomed to during the last few years, but manufacturers find it impossible to dispose of all their production and stocks of goods are accumulating. Unless crop prospects deteriorate considerably or the demand for foods expands materially we would prefer to sell on any advance.

The local market has been steady owing to some fresh demand from the Far East and purchases by Exporters to complete May commitments. As soon as this month is over we look for less demand as consumers both in the Far East and Europe must have largely completed their requirements for this season. Local Mills continue to buy only for immediate consumption as the demand for their goods continue under production.

Trading in New Crop contracts will commence on Monday 1st June.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, May 29.
Spot Prices.

Description	28-5-25	21-5-25
Bengals F. G. ..	Not Quoted.	380
S/Punjab F. G. ..		380
Broach F. G. ..		458
Punjab American F. G.		473
Dolleras F. G. ..		4 3
Kadi Viramgum F. G		443
Southerns G. ..		435

Settlement Rates.

	Futures	28-5 25.
Hedge Contracts ..	1-6-25	26-5-25
Bengals May. ..	379	..
„ July ..	376	380
Broach, April/May	451	..
„ July/Aug.	443	444
Oomra F. ..	..	..
Oomra F. G. ..	..	..
Southerns G. May/June	423	424

Not Quoted.

Receipts for the week ending 28th May 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924-25.	Bales. 1923-24
Bengals	26 6	136
Oomras	7 24	10546
Dholleras ..	2 752	5615
Broach	1 295	1620
Southerns	135 8	15882
Persians	3	4
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	49	..
East Africans.	2776	1784
Other sorts..	..	..
Total	19,830	36838

Exports for the week ending 28th May 1925.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	..
Continent	57.0
China	28478
Japan	23 62
Coast Ports	..
Total ..	58350
Afloat in harbour—Europe	16239
China, Japan & Coast Ports. ..	61167
Total ..	77406

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 28th May 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
3219061	3080219	3275722	2977150	2253490

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 28th May 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom. 489.8	139411	103770		
Continent 502190	824501	576387	486809	417371
China 290768	188518	327236	333077	206855
Japan 1271278	1157320	1447609	1059903	777661
Coast Ports 26595x	47420	43777	33250	17853
2197597	2356776	2498769	1930461	1419740

x Including 3329 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 28th May, 1925 ..... 12,943 Bales.
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 28th May 1925 ..... 8,93,812 Bales.
Exports of raw cotton from Karachi for the week ending 18th May 1925 ..... 50,547 Bales.
Total exports from Karachi from 1st January 1925 to 18th May 1925 ..... 6,80,694 Bales.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, May 29.

To-day market opened steadier and has given more rise by Rs. 40 than yesterday's closing, and became very firm upto Rs. 1085 ... settlement especially owing to covering of short sales. But afterwards owing to unloading of the mill operators it has gone down to Rs. 990 in the closing.

The rates for July settlement were lower Rs. 50 and Rs. 15 than those of June.

Century opened at Rs. 432 and closed weaker at Rs. 395.

In the Miscellaneous section there was no change but there were buyers for Imperial Bank fully paid up at Rs. 420. The Government ... securities were quiet but were steady with moderate business possible.

Though the market is uncertain, the payment in settlement is considered safe.

SHARES.

London, Thursday, May 28.

The Bank of England Returns for the ... ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£156,700,000	Inc.	£800,000
Public Deposits	£15,800,000	Inc.	£100,000
Other Deposits	106,700,000	Inc.	£4,500,000
Govt. Securities	£37,000,000	Inc.	£1,600,000
Other Securities	£75,000,000	Inc.	3,000,000
Notes and Gold	£28,300,000	Dec.	£100,000

The Bank Reserve is 23 per cent of the Liabilities.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India.. ..	50	3	73
Baroda..	50	4	72
Central Co-operative..	50	..	44
Central..	25	1¼	23-4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	82
Imperial	500	40	1420
Imperial Contributory	125	10	367-8
Union	7½	..	3-12
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES			
Bundi Portland Cement Co. ..	10	..	7-14
Central India Mining..	10	4-8	25-4
Indian Cement O.	250	..	35
Katni Cement O.	100	..	46-4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	140
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	1-14
Shivrajpurs	10	8—0	41-4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	817-8
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	135
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.c.	109
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	81-8
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	73
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	89
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	77
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	79
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	92
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	627-8
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	69
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O. ..	250	..	72-8
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	250	..	150
Scindia Steam ..	30	14-0	6-1
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	2 p.c.	470
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	780
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	95
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c	59-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	937-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P...	1,000	7 p.c.	89-0
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	93
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	80
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	360
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	350
Harvey & Sahapathy	500	90-135	1020
Indian Cotton.. ..	125	20	192-8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	800
New East India ..	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	660
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	600
Volkart U. P. ..	500	50	640
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	142-8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	75	..	30
B. Burma T. Corporation Od.	125	12-8	325
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	80 pre
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	9-4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	45
British Burma Petroleum	100 Sh. 8	6 ..	4-6
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	17-8	235
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	100
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	335
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	645
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	100
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	25
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	..	92
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	47-8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	13
Thacker	50	..	200
Telephone	50	1	24-4
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life..	50	22-8	420
Jupitor..	15	..	5-12
New India	25	1-0	12-13
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	397-8
Alliance	100	..	65
Apollo	50	..	9
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	420
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5-10
Bombay Dyeing, etc.	250	50	990
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	410
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	..
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	45
Century	100	20	395
Central India O. ..	100	16	418-12
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	48-12
Colaba Land & Mill ..	100	7-8	110
Coorla	100	3	145
Crescent	100	5	277-8
Currimbhoy	250	..	375
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	..	500
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E.D.Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-2-6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	..	337-8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	..	1 7-8
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	18-12
Empress Edward ..	500	..	380
Fazulbhoy	250	20	810
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	51-4
Gokak	100	7	103-12
Gokl Mohil	500	..	18
Hindusthan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	206-4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore Malwa United	400	30	381-4
Indian Woollen ..	500	15	125-4
Jamshed O.	250	60	90
Kasturchand	100	..	105-4
Khandesh	1,000	200	2900
Khatau Makanjee ..	100	6	85
Kilachand	25	..	60
Kohinoor	500	100	1075
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	350	4625
Maclay & Sonda ..	100	..	4
Madhowji Dharamsi..	100	..	381-4
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2300
Mathuradas	100	..	140
Meyer Sassoon ..	500	..	107-8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2500
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	155
Mysore	50	5	120
New City of Bombay	100	40	220
New Great Eastern ..	200	10	330
Osmanshahi (100) ..	50	..	51-4
Pearl	200	10	175
Phœnix	100	15	145
Planet	100	..	25
Premier	100	..	60
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	45
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapore	1,000	1200	12500
Simplex	250	..	156-4
Sir Shapurji Broacha ..	100	..	95
Standard	500	100	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	135
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	97-8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1725
Vishnu P.	500	35	540
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	100	660

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Rs.	a.
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper	68	8
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-30..	86	2
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47.. ..	95	8
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	98	6
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1935-55..	99	2
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	100	0
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928..	104	15
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	102	0
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	101	8
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	103	12
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	103	14
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	104	8
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	108	2
4 per cent.	Port Trust due 1974 ..	74	8
4 per cent.	Municipal due 1974 ..	75	0
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust due 1974	74	8
6 per cent.	Municipal due 1929-49 ..	90	0

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 .. 90 0
5 percent. Paper and 4 percent. Bnd were in demand.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1954 .. 99 7
Tone of Market—Steady.
Bank Rate 6% Since 2-5-25

COTTON MILLS

	Fluctuations				
Ahmedabad Advance					397-8
Bombay Cotton					420
Bombay Dyeing	990	1085	985	990	
Century ..	432-8	432-8	395	395	
Central India ..	4 5	455	443-12	448-12	
Colaba Land					110
Crescent ..	220	220	215

THE WEATHER.

RAIN IN BANDRA.

MISERABLE CONDITION OF THE ROADS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, May 29.

Bandra had had yesterday a heavy shower of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning, rendering the Bandra roads quagmire qualities for the delectation of pedestrians.

It would, indeed, be very illuminating and interesting to know what monies the Municipality spends in the months of April and May for treating the main road with earth every fortnight. The public knows what it has to spend in being treated for throat and lung complaints on account of the swallowing of dust during these months. It would also be equally interesting if the Municipal authorities were to inform the public of the expenditure incurred by the Municipality for the removal of muck from the main road on the outburst of the monsoon by an army of labourers employed for its purpose. The public knows the inconvenience, discomfiture and expense it has to incur by being bespattered with mud while using the main road after the first monsoon showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, May 28.

Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr. 29.717 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.8 "
Dew Point	75.8 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	817% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.8 "
Minimum do. do. ..	79.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	224 miles.

SN. MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in	May	h.	m.	m	n.
T.	4	9	26	23	5	4	2	45	16	9
		21	10	26	9		15	5	19	4
F.	29	11	35	28	2	29	4	42	15	7
		13	9	26	6		17	17	19	8
St.	30	13	4	28	1	30	18	2	17	.
		15	39	26	1		21	11	19	7
Sn.	31	4	55	23	7	31	10	43	20	0
	Jun	17	28	25	6	Jun	..	..	..	.
M	1	0	46	26	0	1	6	12	26	1
		13	19	27	9		18	7	9	2
T.	2	7	31	24	7	2	1	22	19	0
		19	26	26	0		13	16	9	0
W	3	1	32	25	0	3	7	17	17	0
		14	25	27	0		20	33	29	5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, May 29.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 29th May 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is locally in excess. Day temperature was higher than usual at Rawalpindi only, night temperature was generally above normal in the whole of the province. The thermometer rose to 111deg. at Lahore yesterday.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.20" of rain and Mainpuri 0.17". Skies are clear or partly clouded and the air is damper than usual. Temperature was below normal except at Agra, where it was almost as usual. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 106deg. at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly cloud elsewhere. Moisture in the air is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Jodhpur and the minimum at Jacobabad. A maximum temperature of 115deg. was recorded yesterday at Jacobabad.

Gujrat Kathiawar and Central India.—Indore has had 0.24" of rain. Skies are partly clouded over west Kathiawar and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and at Surat. Maximum temperature was below normal at Indore and Surat; the minimum was lower than usual at the former station and higher at Rajkot. Bhavnagar-para recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 106deg.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 1.16" of rain, Saugor 0.23", Khandwa 0.34", Akola 0.27", Nagpur 0.11" and Chanda 0.25". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division.

The Konkan.—Bombay had a thunderstorm yesterday during which velocity of individual gusts of wind reached 44 miles per hour; the rainfall recorded amounted to 1.02". Ratnagiri reports 1.55" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the division. Humidity is in defect at Marmagao and in excess at Karwar and Ratnagiri. Temperature was almost normal except at the last mentioned station, where the minimum alone was lower than usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 88.8deg. (2deg. below normal) and a minimum temperature of 79.2deg. (3deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.18" of rain, Nizamabad 0.43" and Aurangabad 0.18". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in north Hyderabad and at Poona. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north of the division and the minimum at Nizamabad only.

General Remarks.—Duststorms and thunderstorms have occurred at many stations in the reporting area. Rainfall has increased in the central parts of the country and has extended into the north Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the north Konkan and north Hyderabad, and local in Central India West and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Calicut 1.54" Cochin 0.65" and Trichinopoly 0.42".

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the central parts of the country and the north Konkan.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 28th May, 1925, issued from Simla.—

Rainfall has continued in the Gangetic plain and has been locally heavy in south-east Bengal. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India East and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, the east United Provinces, the east Central Provinces and south Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, the west United Provinces, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Mergui one inch; Rangoon, Kyaukpyu two; Bassein, Akyab three; Maymyo two; Diamond Island, Sibsagar one and a half; Tezpur one; Dhubri, Shillong three; Cherrapunji seven; Cox's Bazar four; Chittagong one and a half; Narayanganj, Berhampur two; Barisal three; Calcutta, Mymensingh one; Naya-Dumka two; Benares, Allahabad, a half. Surat one; Jubbulpore three-quarters; Pendra two; Cochin one; Trivandrum one and a half.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 29.

In the share market jutes opened with buoyant feeling and good deal of speculative support was accorded to Howrah and Clive on interbazaar account. National also was supported to lesser extent and although there was not much enquiry for hundred rupee stocks rates advances in almost all instances. Coals remain an apathetic market with flood of selling orders. In teas some enquiry has been evident with sellers having retired in the meanwhile at existing prices. Loobah registered a rise of two rupees while Tengpani and Tukvar appreciated four points. In miscellaneous only few dealings were registered in this section. Shamparan sugar came on market after sometime at eight points below listed quotation. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent. Government paper 68-6; five per cent. bonds 1923, 98-4; five per cent. loan 1945-55, 99-4; five and half per cent. war bonds, 1925, 103; six per cent. bonds, 1926, 101; six per cent bonds, 1927, 101-6; six per cent. bonds, 1930, 103-10; six per cent. bonds, 1932, 104-10.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22-12; Imperial Bank fully paid, 1417-8.

Jutes:—Anglo-Indn. 420; Auckland 257-8; Barnagore 193; Bally 234; Cheviot 287; Clive 39; Craig 4-10; Empire 50-8; Fort Gloster 900. Howrah 40-7; Kamarhatty 580; Kankarrah 459-8; Kinnison 330, Lansdown 209-8; Lothian 437-8; National 29-8; Orient 219-8; Presidency 7-14; Reliance 61, Standard 427-8.

Coals:—Bansjorah 7-14; Burrakur 21-4.

C. P. Cements, annas 15; Britannia Building and Iron 5-2; Champarun Sugar 10 8.

Tea Companies:—Bateli 6-4; Hattikhira 28-2; Huldibari 32-4; Loobah 15-4; Tengpani 20 8; Tezpore 12-8; Titabar 26-4; Tukvar 32-8; Tumsong 18-8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

FRIDAY'S CLOSING RATE: —4

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. this morning stated:—

Friday's closing rate	—4
Liverpool opening rate	+9
Liverpool closing rate	+5

Local market closing at 9 p. m. candy Rs. 487-8-0

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The deficiency of water supply to the poor in Bombay is a standing cry to which, it is to be regretted, very few people in the town pay any deserving attention for Bombay is the rich man's city and is capitalistic in its outlook of civic life. But it is highly deplorable that even what little quantity of water is supplied to the poor residing in the "F" and "G" wards is unfiltered and so filthy that besides being impotable it can create insidious diseases among the poor ignorant masses. Having felt thirsty some time ago while working among the poor on a Sunday I opened a tap at Parel from which to get a glass of water. To my horror and surprise I found the water full of moss and filth. I then communicated with the Municipal authorities who in their reply coolly stated to me that there was no defect in the water and that it compared well with public water supply on analysis. One of the Municipal officials also saw me on the question. I have now in order to make matters sure sent them a bottle full of such dirty water and I now send one another along with this letter to you too, so that, while the Municipal authorities may see for themselves whether it compares well with water supply on analysis, you also may see for yourself why you should not raise your voice for the maintenance of the health of the poor in the town whose cause you have frequently upheld.—Yours etc.

S. H. JHABWALA.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR DOCTORS

THUMBS UP

The Romans signified their approval by

THUMBS UP.

Thousands of Doctors signify their approval of

OMNADIN "KALLE"

Its Specific for Pneumonia, Influenza, Intestinal Fevers, Malaria, and for all other infectious deseases. Injections are absolutely painless. They at once increase the stability and act as all round Tonics. To all those of the Profession who are not as yet acquainted with the merit of OMNADIN will please try it at once and thus save the lives of the patients.

NEW REMEDIES OF BISMUTH

for Syphilis will come and go, but BISMOGENOL "TOSSE" will retain its predominant place with the Medical Profession as the most efficient and harmless of all.

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Messrs. B. G. JACK & Co., opp. N. Powell & Co., BOMBAY No. 4

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 29.

S S Razmak, Miller, Aden.
S S Broad Arrow, Henry, Beaumont.

DEPARTURES.

May 30.

S S Razmak, Miller, Aden.
S S Tannenfels, Bulling, Bremen.
S S Baron Glencouner, Dover, Calcutta.
S S Mundra, Bell, Calcutta.

LOADING.

May 29.

Steamer Tokushima Maru for Kobe.
Steamer City of Benares for Calcutta.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.

S S Razmak:—The P & O S N Co's English Mail steamer Razmak, 4937 tons, Captain E C Miller, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 14th inst., a general cargo and passengers.

S S Broad Arrow:—The steamer Broad Arrow, 4760 tons, Captain W V Henry, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Beaumont, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Baron Glencouner:—The Bird Co's Steamer Baron Glencouner, 1843 tons, Captain L Devar, will sail to-day from Harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Razmak:—The P & O S N Co's English Mail steamer Razmak, 4937 tons, Captain E C Miller, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at 1 p.m. for Aden, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

FRIDAY, May 29.

ALEXENDRA DOCK.

1 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 6/6 N Y Kaisha.
2 Narkunda, 9705, London, 6/6 M M & Co.
3 Scindia 3247 Liverpool 8/6 Grahams & Co.
4 Ridderkerk 3174 Hamburg 5/6 E D S & Co.
5 City of Benares 4477 Calcutta 2/6 F F Campbell and Co.
6 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool N.F. K N & Co.
7 Axenfels 3300, K'chi 28/5 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Nazareno 3757, Kchi 1/6 L Triestino.
11 Duchessa D'Oosta 4662 Trieste 29/5 L T & M I.
12 Pilsna 4061 Genoa 1/6, L Triestin.
13 Hakata Maru 3599, Japan 18/5 O S K.
15 Misty Law 3260 N F N F.
16 Ceram 2709 N F N F Grahman Tdg. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Griqua 2099 Hull N F N F K N and Co.
2 Othello 3277 Hull 4/6 Finlay and Co.
7 Lahore 3143 Japan 4/6 M M & Co.
12/13 Dogra 3281 Cal. N F T M & Co.
15 Akbar 2492 Red Sea Ports N.F. T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gorjiston 2916 Raleigh N F A Nemazee.
C/D Jalapalaka 2630 Rangoon, 30/5 S N Co.
F Chindwara 3307 Cal. 29/5 M M & Co.
G Skuld 649 Bankok 30/5 F F Campbell & Co.
K Barpeta 1899 N F N F M M & Co.
Z/M Vita 1955 N F N F M M & Co.
P Umvuma 2785 Antwerp N F Grahman Tdg. Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantica due about 12th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 19th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 26th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 3rd July Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 10th July Agent P & O S N Co.
China due about 17th July Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.
Clan Macindoe due about 2nd June, Agent K N Co.
Ricito due about 5th June, Agent K N Co.
Clan Mackay due about 11th June Agent J & Co.
Clan Ronald due about 2nd July Agent J F Co.
City of Newcastle due about 10th June, Agent K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 4th June, Agent G T Co.
Ceylon due about 15th June, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tena due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 27th July, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward Co.
Nidenfels due about 30th May, Agent L Edward & Co.
Drachenfels due about 10th June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels due about 22nd June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Trantenfels due about 3rd July Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto Hull due about 7th June. Agent J F Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Belderdyk due about 11th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st June, Agent M Italiana
Aquileia due about 1st July, Agent M Italiana.
Ganye due about 15th June Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kosino due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Adelside due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Bingo Maru due about 31st May Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 31st May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Koyei Maru due about 31st May Agent O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru due about 5th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 27th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardon due about 12th June, Agent P & O

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

PATHE CINEMA.

Ever since the period of the tragic life of Lucretia Borgia, that flaming personality of the Renaissance, who was a skilled mistress in the art of poisoning, the name Lucretia has typified mystery. Based on Kathleen Norris' famous novel, the story of "Lucretia Lombard" is one of self-sacrifice and filial devotion. The story briefly tells of Lucretia, a young and beautiful damsel who marries a crabbed old invalid, just to gratify her mother's wish of marrying a man with a title. She finds life a dull, drab affair, yet she serves her husband faithfully for seven years till one day she accidently poisones him. Then romance comes to her which brings conflicts of heart interest, ethical problems and heroic sacrifice.

WEST-END.

Mary Philbin's latest starring vehicle, "Fifth Avenue Models" is a dramatic story of Love, Disillusionment and finally Happiness, lived by a girl who earns a living for herself and her artist father by working as a seamstress in the shop of a fashionable modiste. It is given its first local showing tonight and this week at the West-End Cinema, (New Charni Road). "The Best in Life," the novel by Muried Hine, serves as the medium for this film.

WELLINGTON.

The management of the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) present to-night and this week a superb First National Attraction Drama "The Song of Life" (7 parts) featuring Grace Darmond and Gaston Glass. It presents a remarkable human and moving story of dishes and discontent with a most appealing mother love theme. It tells the story of the woman who must stay at home and is forever confronted by routine and humdrum. As there seems no hope of breaking the chain of domestic slavery in her home, she chooses the alternative and leaves. Years later, she finds her son's wife facing the same problem.

EMPIRE.

"West Bound, Ltd.," which is showing at the Empire Cinema to-night and all next week, is as its title suggests, a thrilling story of foot-board, Hairbreadth escapes of flying expresses, train-wreckers at their dastardly work, and a love story, are the main features of this romance of the rail-road.

EXCELSIOR.

"Romance," described as one of the most beautiful love stories ever told, commences at the Excelsior Cinema to-day. Featuring the equally famous Doris Keane, the film is a delightful portrayay of a woman who found her sould through love.

EMPRESS.

"The Thief of Bagdad" must have set up a record at the Empress Cinema, for to-night it is launching upon its third week's exhibition.

"BHOOL-BHOOLYAN."

The New Alfred Theatrical Company will stage "Bhool-Bhoolyan" which is a translation of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," to-night at 9-30 p.m. and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m. at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre. This play is an interesting one consisting beautiful scenes.

MADELINE ROSSITER.

"Better than an act in the best musical show in New York last season," was what a critic who saw the Madeline Rossiter show in Shanghai said. The Company after a short but successful return visit to Bombay, give their final performance on Monday evening. To-night one of their biggest shows, in which they burlesque themselves will be given, on Sunday there will be a complete change of programme at the matinee performance and Monday again there will be a change of programme for their final bow.

BHARATA ITIHASA SANSHODHAKA MANDALA.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bharata Itihasa Sanshodhaka Mandala, Poona, writes:—

The 13th Annual Historical Conference of the Bharata Itihasa Sanshodhaka Mandala will commence on Saturday, the 30th May and continue its sittings on 31st May and 1st June, when essays on various historical subjects will be read by eminent scholars, both in the morning and evening.

All the members and well-wishers of the Mandala are cordially requested to attend the Conference.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT BANDRA:

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, May 29.

Yesterday morning one Marshall Athanasius Pereira, an Indian Christian resident of Chuim, employed as a Salesman in Tomson, Taylor and Co., in Bombay, met with a serious accident of quite an extraordinary kind. It appears he was going on his motor-bike along the Turner Road to the Bandra Station to catch a train for Bombay. At a corner where this road is crossed by the Ghodbunder Road it came into violent collision with the lorry. Pereira was thrown off his seat, and the bike, it appears, went right under the car between the front wheels being thoroughly battered and put out of shape.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Friday, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding, when a letter from the Commissioner was considered stating that a Municipal lamp on the Nepean Sea Road was damaged by motor car No. 3502 driven by one Tukaram Genu and owned by Mr. Chabildas, Laxmidas, on August 7, 1924. When the car was being driven along Nepean Sea Road and was at the junction of the Setalvad Road another car No. 8689 owned by Mr. Narayandas Purshottamdas shot out from the Setalvad Road and took a short curve in front of car No. 3502. The driver of No. 3502 in swerving to the left came into contact with the lamp post and knocked it down. The Municipal Solicitors were of the opinion that the Municipal claim of Rs. 245 could be recovered from the driver of car No. 3502 and the owner and driver of car No. 8689. The owner of the former car could not be sued as his driver could not be said to have been negligent. The Commissioner now asked that a suit might be filed against the owner and driver of car No. 8689; the driver of the car could not be traced.

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's proposal.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department placed two Chinamen, As Ai and Asang, working as watchman and carpenter respectively on s.s. "Nagpur" before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of illicit possession of 108 oz. of cocaine valued at Rs. 20,000.

Mr. St. John, pleader, appeared for both the accused.

Inspector Hudson stated that on Thursday, the Customs Authorities had arrested these two Chinamen and found the quantity of cocaine produced in Court. But owing to the arising of certain difficulties in the case, he was forced to ask for an adjournment after June 6 and remand of the accused in jail custody till then. He had to consult the Public Prosecutor on certain matters, which it was not advisable to disclose to the Court at that stage.

Mr. St. John applied for bail which was opposed by Mr. Hudson on the ground that accused were foreigners and the quantity of cocaine was valued at a big sum. Mr. St. John submitted that the cost and quantity of cocaine ought not to be taken into consideration in disposing of the application of bail.

The accused were ordered to be enlarged on bail of a deposit of Rs. 500 each and a surety of like amount for each.

ARREST AFTER DISCHARGE.

(1) Karim Bijli, (2) Mahomed Abdulla, (3) Peorbhai Nabibux, (4) Abdullakhan Mahomedkhan, (5) Abdul Gafoor and (6) Munne Gaffoor who were remanded by Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate the other day on a charge of pickpocketing were discharged on Thursday on the application of Inspector Davison.

As soon as they were let off they were again arrested and as they all happen to be up-country men and bad characters it is believed the police would deport them out of Bombay under the Police Act. Karim Bijli who hails from Ajmere and Mahomed Abdulla, a resident of Karachi, have each of them twelve previous convictions. Peerbux Nabibux, also of Karachi, had eleven previous convictions while Abdullakhan who comes from Phulbit (U. P.) has 9 previous convictions. Of the remaining two Abdul Gafoor has four previous convictions to his credit while the last happens to be a novice in the 'trade' having been only once in the jail.

Sitaram Bhivanilal and Abdul Rehman who were also rounded up along with the above six persons are, it is understood, to be dealt with under the Foreigners' Act. The first is a resident of Bhawanagar while the other comes from Hyderabad (Deccan).

NEGRO BULLY SENTENCED.

"Give me alms or I send you to purgatory" was in fact the threat levelled at a Marwari by a Negro to get some money. The Negro beggar got hold of a huge stone, got it tied round his neck and gave some cuts to his forehead and other parts of his body, so that blood began to trickle down his body. Thus attired to play well the part of a highwayman, he went to the Marwadi's shop and threatened the Marwadi to give him alms or else he would stone himself to death on the very tresh-hold of the Marwadi's shop.

The Marwadi got nervous, but did not lose his presence of mind to call the police and get rid of the beggar.

Placed before a bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Mr. J. McLure and Mr. Turkhud, the Negro pleaded guilty and in view of his previous convictions, he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

PASS FOR DEAD BODIES.

JURY'S SEVERE STRICTURES.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner, concluded the inquest over the body of Allabhai Sulemanji, a Bohra aged 35 years, on Thursday.

The evidence showed that deceased was not sound in head and that he was suffering from Asthma. On the 9th instant he went to see his elder brother Noorbhai Sulemanji in his timber depot. The brother took him to his house and the next day he died. The brother did not call any doctor. When he died, the brother sent for a municipal peon for the death certificate. When the municipal peon came the body was in the house. The deceased was not addicted to opium.

The Police Surgeon who made a post-mortem examination of the body found no marks of external violence. The internal organs were too far decomposed to detect organic diseases. The stomach contents were sent to the Chemical Analyser who found opium in the stomach. The stomach contents also showed that the deceased had taken food 3 or 4 hours before death. The Surgeon was unable to say whether death was due to opium poisoning.

The municipal peon said that on Sunday the 10th instant a person came to him for a death certificate. He was told that the deceased died of fever and cough and he gave a death certificate to Noorbhai for burial of his body.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by means which they were not in a position to determine although opium was found in the stomach of the deceased. The conduct of Noorbhai Sulemanji, the brother of deceased, appeared to be suspicious. It was surprising that the deceased was not given medical treatment.

The jury further passed strong strictures on the system of issping passes for the disposal of dead bodies by irresponsible municipal peons, as the system was fraught with danger to the cause of justice.

CRUSHED UNDER TRAIN.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner, held an inquest at E. G. Hospital touching the death of Salvador Macarius De Souza (32), when a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Sergeant Greas of the G. I. P. Ry. Police deposed that on Thursday morning he was on duty at Victoria Terminus. At about 10-7 a.m. No. 134 Up-local arrived on platform No. 7, when the deceased stepped on the platform. As the footboard was wet owing to rains, he missed his foot and fell on the railway lines. When the train stopped, it was discovered that the man was lying with his head resting on the wheels and his left shoulder completely crushed. He was taken to E. G. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries by 2-15 p.m. the same day.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.

Apply—

S. N. GUNDI, SANDHURST ROAD, WEST. BOMBAY, No. 4.

Telegram GUNDIBAG. Telephone No. 4818.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

S S. Razmak" leaves with English mails at 1 p.m.

POONA.

Saturday, May 30 Prof. R. D. Karve on "Birth Control" under the presidentship of Mr. B. S. Kamat at 6-30 p.m.

Sunday, May 31 Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas on "Social Legislation" under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

MAIL TRAINS' TIMING.

The following are the hours of departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	D.M.	D.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	1 45
Madras Mail	6 45	23 0
Poona Mail	11 20	19 0
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 55
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	9 20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MISS MISTREE—Dinbanoo, daughter of Mr. Jehangir Cursetji Mistree, on Thursday evening, 28th May, at "Farm Manor," Valnai, Malad, aged 16.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Time taken for transmission of telegrams to Calcutta and Burma is now normal.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon on Sunday, at 5-30 p.m. All are invited to attend.

The Morning Divine Service will be conducted at 7-30 a.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 28th May, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 29th idem.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 80.
Small-pox attack 2, death 1.
Plague attack 1, death 1.
Total Mortality this day last year 102.

ELECTRICIANS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Electricians of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at "Near Baug" Mazagaon, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to consider over the new situation created by the problem of the necessity of possessing a license both as a wireman and a contractor and to take steps to remove the general uneasiness prevailing over the matter concerned. The meeting is open to "Electricians" of all cast and creed.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s "Hakata Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 30th May, 1925, instead of 9 a.m. as intimated previously.

Wednesday, the 3rd June, 1925, will be a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday.

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O Ballard Pier and the Town Sub-Offices including the Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Yatiswaranada of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class in English on the "Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna" at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Khar, Bandra, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), on Sunday (to-morrow) and will also give a public discourse on the "Raja Yoga" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, 'Arya Bhavan' Sandhurst Road, Bombay at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), the same day.

Swami Viswananda will deliver a public discourse on the "Gita" at Kirtikhar's Wadi, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday). The Gita Class at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, will be conducted by the Swami at 6 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of 23rd instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from London of the 21st instant arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of 16th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 29th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. special train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails are by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Rangoon Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 27th May, and is due to arrive here on or about the 7th June. The s.s. "Ceylon Maru" left Hong Kong for Singapore on the 27th May.

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1925.

A CASUAL DIAGNOSIS.

In his special article published elsewhere, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde sets the seal of his benediction on Mr. Deshmukh's speech at Satara and maintains that Indians should return to the practice of responsive co-operation. He sees nothing new or progressive in Mr. C. R. Das' readiness for co-operation on honourable terms. The disparity he sees between responsive co-operation and co-operation on honourable terms does not redound to the credit of the responsive co-operationist. Responsive co-operation would be a sterile proposition unless it has a tolerable basis of self-respect for those who respond. Response is the counter-part of an offer and if the offer rests upon the presumption of subservient co-operation there would be little left of the experiment. The position in India is that according to the prognosis of the Congress and the experience of Liberals in office, the toil of responsive co-operation produces results which are fatiguing and meagre. Responsive co-operation was prescribed by the Lokamanya on the presumption that the reform-scheme meant a genuine effort at the transfer of power to Indians, but experience has shown us that the piece-meal shuffle of functions at the bottom tends to produce a subordinate and degrading system in respect of a few onerous departments. The term is unexceptionable but in so far as it implies the acceptance of office, the formula can be applied only after a fresh adjustment of understanding and reform between England and India. For this purpose we have to conduct an agitation which will compel the Government to cease dangling the confections of office. Mr. Khaparde's explanation of low Congress vitality does not go to the root of the matter. If he speaks on behalf of the Maharashtrians, he bestows no consideration whatever on the wilful failure of the Swarajist group to carry out the Belgaum pact. Before the ink is dry they set about in opposition and leave the Congress to struggle with a small membership. The roll has, however, increased to 15,000 and if only they had endeavoured to do their best, the so-called No-changers would probably be easier persuaded and reconciled to the point they propose to urge at Cawnpore. To distinguish between responsive co-operation and co-operation on honourable terms does not very much add to the worth of an imposing phrase. The situation requires a more detailed remedy, or else we may find ourselves duped by a formula. Responsive co-operation as understood by Mr. Khaparde has in it as much risk of deadlock as obtruction which merely anticipates the outcome of genuflection and affected good-will. It is not for us readily to frame a different programme or to lay down hard and fast rules of policy while the Viceroy and the Secretary of State are engaged in defining the attitude of the British Government. They must be meaning business in the way of either reaction or reform. We hesitate to credit the view that the Viceroy and his satraps have gone to square the Cabinet in respect of their private prospects. Lord Reading may be booking an extension of two years, Sir Basil Blackett may be fixing up his job in the Imperial Bank, Sir Henry Wheeler and Sir Harcourt Butler, being also human, may be investigating their prospects; nevertheless there is some discussion on India in progress. So serious does Lord Winterton appear to be that every Parliamentary interpellation referring to India is turned off by allusion to the inscrutable cerebrations of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. From reports we get, we are afraid there is going to be very little encouragement for the plan of responsive co-operation phrased by Mr. Khaparde.

If his stale formula is not vividly helpful in the midst of uncertainties there is one point in Mr. Khaparde's remarks with which we cordially agree. We should take some steps to counter the mendacious propaganda of diehards in London. The Congress has no direct agency in England and there is great need for a steady refutation of the lies spread by certain ex-officials who kill pensionary leisure with the vilification of the country whose salt they are avidly eating. We make light of the effects of organised calumny at our cost. To us who know the pretensions of the Services, speeches delivered by officials at their Assam dinners and Calcutta dinners and Burma dinners look as specious as they are malignant. There must, from our side, be a focus of correct information in England. Members of Parliament are tutored by such competent democrats from India as Sir Willoughby Carey and Sir Maneckji Dadabhai who look upon advanced parties in India as gangs of monsters, and madmen. Sir Harcourt Butler, usually an equable professor of sentiments, has described non-co-operators as the victims of pure lunacy! The press is being stampeded with fairy tales about India. In their zest for service-recruitment, they malign Indians with ruthless bitterness and hold up for European lads prospects which have no relevancy to the progressive realisation of responsible government. Recruitment to the services is made to be an end in itself and to suit the abetment of arrogant prejudice imparted to the universities of Britain the authorities seem inclined to set back the hands of the clock. These are irritating developments. We have a duty to perform when we are vilified. Only once in a way does the fossil-civilian in retirement give away the show. Sir Bamfylde Fuller, for instance, admits the incompetence of raw lads as they come out to India to be educated in administration at the cost of the country. He writes :—

"Young British officials go out to India most imperfectly equipped for their responsibilities. They learn no law worth the name, a little Indian history, no political economy and gain a smattering of one Indian vernacular. In regard to other branches of the service, matters are still more unsatisfactory. Young men who are to be police officers are sent out with no training whatever, though for the proper discharge of their duties, an intimate acquaintance with Indian life and ideas is essential. They land in India in absolute ignorance of the language. So also with forest officers, medical officers, engineers and (still more surprising) educational officers."

It is a crushing admission of enthroned ignorance, but it is only a casual betrayal.

Again we would like some fair-minded Britishers to know of the machinations of the Civil Service to nullify the intentions of the Reform Act. No evidence before the Muddiman Committee, at least a few excerpts from it, would go a long way in exposing the facile pretension of the Civil Service that they were might and main promoting self-government in India. The reputed loyalty of vested interests to the spirit of self-government is a colossal sham, but they manage to proclaim without effective contradiction that they did their part with martyr-like resignation against the wanton perversity of Indians. There is in London a septic cesspool of unscrupulous propaganda against Indians. We cannot reduce it to sanitary conditions but surely we can provide some source of honest reference to fair-minded people. For it is not the mind of the British democracy alone that is being poisoned; the evil spreads to neutral and even friendly quarters for lack of an antidote. Mr. Khaparde is right in appreciating the absence of foreign propaganda which permits the circulation of the fiction that British officers are perspiring with their reform-exertions and that Indians are too backward to realise their radiant virtues and their altruistic zeal for weakening their own stronghold in the interests of Indian self-government. We should do something to counter the propaganda of interested parties who by constant re-iteration of falsehoods convert even fair-minded critics into arrant mountebanks.

A FLASHLIGHT ON EUROPE.

To an observer of affairs in Europe, the present condition of that continent seems full of perils. The most pertinent comment on the purposes for which a war is waged is found in the peace which follows it and, judged by that criterion, the Carthaginian Peace betrayed the sordid motives which prompted the belligerents of the last armageddon. The German navy was scuttled, the German colonies filched and German trade crippled—that satisfied the commercial imperialism of England; German militarism was crushed and Germany was humiliated and dismembered—that reconciled French Chauvinism and interests; the principles and feelings of nationality were recognised as applicable to only those nations who had fought on the side of the Entente during the war—that pleased Wilsonian idealism. But Versailles has had its Nemesis: though statesmen proceeded to ignore economic facts in creating a new Europe, it is facts and not the statesmen who have in the end won. The League of Nations, the only constructive product of the Versailles Treaty, has been useful as a dustbin of derelict nations and insoluble problems but has broken down on every vital issue of pacifism such as the Ruhr occupation, the Corfu incident, the Anglo-Egyptian tangle or the Franco-Riff question; conferences after conferences have failed to evolve an equitable economic settlement and the Dawes' Report imposes onerous fiscal burden and alien control on Germany without settling the total amount of reparations; the economic life of Europe which was a unity has been dislocated and ruined. For the problems which confront Europe today are in every measure the fatal legacy of the Paris Conference. Because of the hatreds and passions bred by the war and accentuated by the iniquities of that settlement, the old European system of force and competition, armaments and balance of power is slowly reviving. The eternal duel between France and Germany which is poisoning the life of Europe is not yet ended and England as often holds the balance between the two. But England oscillates between her traditional policy of isolation from European politics and her realisation of the European forces that menace her Empire in the contingency of a war; now frightened at the danger of a military hegemony in Europe and then of Germany's mastery in the industrial sphere, she flirts with both but settles down with neither. The result is the interminable delay in the advent of peace in Europe and the world.

Take, for example, the present position of the *rapprochement* between the three chief Powers in Western Europe. The annihilation of the Geneva Protocol was a grave blunder. Though its provisions in so far as they meant the stabilising of the Treaty Settlements were defective and objectionable, it enunciated some wholesome and essential principles on which any international action for peace could be based: it made arbitration compulsory, it defined the aggressor as a nation which refuses to arbitrate and it provided for enforceable sanctions for the decisions of the League without which international conventions and resolutions become mere pious wishes. Mr. Chamberlain, however, scotched the Protocol not, be it noted, because it was an inefficient instrument for securing peace, but because of the vastness of the burdens it would involve; as an alternative he offered nothing more tangible than moral platitudes about the spirit of peace and the value of the British Empire in promoting it. By a fortuitous coincidence, the German offer of a Security Pact was made just at that moment and though Mr Chamberlain utilised it at the time to defeat the Protocol, the British Government have failed to formulate and state their attitude towards it all these months. Surely Germany's spontaneous and generous gesture deserved a more adequate response than the indifferent procrastination which has been its reception. There is, indeed, little doubt that it was the fact of this indecisive attitude, coupled with the British refusal to evacuate Cologne as required by the Treaty of Versailles, that was responsible for the success of Hindenburg in the German Presidential Election. The pretext for this breach of the Treaty is that Germany has not adequately fulfilled her obligations with regard to disarmament. If Reuter's anticipation of the French view published yesterday is correct it admits that Germany has fulfilled the condition about the destruction of armaments but makes further stipulations. To that again have been added Germany's fiscal obligations under the Dawes Plan whose fulfilment as judged by the Reparations Commission is made another condition of the evacuation of Cologne. The gravity of this drift in Western Europe appears even more serious when we contemplate the situation in Eastern and Central Europe. While Germany is suggesting the alteration of her Polish frontier through negotiation, the Polish Premier ridicules the idea of such a change except by war and threatens Polish resistance. And Poland counts on the support of her patron France in such a war. Moreover, a new factor has been added in the political situation of Europe by the recent treaty concluded between Czecho-Slovakia and Poland to guarantee Silesia, Danzic and the "Corridor" to Poland, prevent Austro-German union and strengthen the Little Entente as against Soviet Russia, and Bulgaria. It is an ominous alliance dividing Europe further into hostile war-camps through separate alliances.

But in this *melee* of treaties and alliances, security and pacts and sanctions the main problem is left untouched. Peace, after all, is not an aim but a consequence: it is the product of a system based on equity, prudence and fraternity. It is of little avail to readjust frontier lines or indulge in moral exhortations on disarmament so long as the ultimate springs of international rivalries remain. Nations of Europe do not struggle to-day for territorial acquisition but for supplies of raw material and access to world-markets. So long as power-policies dominate European nations in their dealings with the weaker peoples of Asia and Africa, and so long as acquisitive motives determine those policies, there can be no peace for Europe. No Covenant, no protocol, no guarantee can secure peace between nations which are exploiting weaker ones. There can be no safety save in the discarding of that religion of domination and exploitation in which Europe sincerely believes as no people ever believed in a religion. The shadow over Europe is cast by economic imperialism and the way in which it is refracted in the moral chaos and economic decadence of Europe should make all thoughtful Europeans pause and introspect. Well has it been said "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish."

Notes of the Day.

Nagpur University Muddle.

The University of Nagpur owes an explanation to the public for its blunder in respect of its examination results, which ended in nine students who were once declared successful being subsequently shown to have failed. The Vice-Chancellor admits that an "accidental discovery" of a mistake led to the discovery of thirteen more mistakes, and a Nagpur correspondent says that one more mistake was noticed even after a corrected list was notified in the Government "Gazette." After this, one cannot be sure if there is even now an end to the discoveries to be made, and that each fresh discovery only reduced the number of passes but not once added to them. Could it be a mere accident or was "the fresh scrutiny" confined to successful students? Again, what was the nature of the mistakes? If for want of any previous experience" the clerks made mistakes, for the same reason and in the absence of an established standard of merit for passing there may be mistakes in valuing papers. If the Nagpur correspondent's statement is correct that while the percentage of passes in other examinations is 50 to 60 that in the Previous Law Examination is only 20, it increases the possibility of errors in valuing. In fairness to the candidates and to establish its reputation for accuracy the University will do well not only to hold an enquiry but also to revalue the papers of all such candidates as have failed by only a few marks.

The Teacher's Plight.

The future of education in India, it is evident, depends more upon the treatment of the teacher than on anything else. In ancient India, the teacher was respected as a spiritual master but now-a-days the teacher's function is regarded with contempt merely because of the poverty which, through no fault of his, has been his lot. It was before this irresistible philistine prejudice that even the inadequate Sathe-Paranjpye scheme sanctioned by the late Education Minister has disappeared under the new one: but thereby an opportunity of improving the scandalous salaries paid to our primary teachers is being lost. The modest demands of the primary teachers as voiced by their Conference at Jalagaon deserve the immediate and earnest consideration of the authorities. For no class in the world are leisure, opportunity to travel and intimate and constant study of literature and art so necessary as for teachers; and in no profession is sweating so disastrous as in theirs. The Conference also raised with the teacher's salary, the broader question of the status of teachers and the system of training colleges. It was a wise step because a Government which acquiesced in the scandalous sweating of teachers needs to be educated to a proper appreciation of the valuable function performed by

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

(BY G. S. KHAPARDE.)

The present political situation in India does not require many words to describe it. We are all living in the midst of it and therefore I may be excused from giving a detailed description of it. Much has been written lately about the manifesto of Mr C. R. Das in response to what has been said to be declared by the Secretary of State for India. This is called a gesture. Just as during the great War the word camouflage came into vogue, so has the word gesture acquired currency now and we do not appear to be able to get on without it. These gestures made by Lord Birkenhead and Mr. C. R. Das have attracted a great deal of attention and led to expectations which are doomed to disappointment. Mr. Das has said nothing which is different from what he has been saying all along. Mr. Motilal Nehru did in the Assembly that the Swaraj party was willing to co-operate with Government if facilities were given to it to do so. Mr. Patel paraphrased this by saying that the Swaraj party was willing to co-operate with Government on certain conditions. Now Mr. C. R. Das says that the Swaraj party is willing to work with the Government on terms honourable to both sides. It will be seen, therefore, that the meaning all through is the same, now it has been expressed in different words and this difference, which is only verbal and not real, has excited the old Moderate, now called Liberals, into imagining that the Swaraj party has laid down its arms and is willing to surrender to them on principles borrowed from the Moderate programme itself. Sir Surendranath Banarji has re-entered politics and like the proverbial spider is waiting for the Swarajist fly to walk into its parlour. There is material in this to evoke a smile.

Non-Cooperation Movement And After.

The next topic of conversation is the speech made by Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh M. L. C. Barrister-at-law at the Satara Conference. There is a deeper humor in this. As in a certain play of Moliere a plain simple man has been forced into becoming a physician and prescribing for ailments of which he knew nothing and as the play proceeds there emerge incidents which throw its audience into fits of laughter, so in the present case Mr. Gandhi who never pretended to be a Saint has been by ignorant popular voice hoisted into the position both of a saint and a politician combined, nay the popular imagination raised him up into being an Alter-ego of Christ himself and put him on a pedestal higher than that of Lord Budha and pronounced him to be the greatest man living on the face of the earth and he is fairly on the way of being elevated into the highest human being ever born in the past or likely to be in future. In fact with a little extension of ideas he bids fair to be the physical incarnation of God Almighty himself. The exaggeration gave impetus to the wave of Non-Co-operation which in due course grew large enough to drown nearly the whole of the Indian political world. The intelligentsia fought against it hard at the special Congress held at Calcutta in 1920 but the accession of unknown delegates, who were never upto that time seen in the Congress, submerged it and there arose a situation in which even a few experienced and highly intelligent people thought it best to swim with the tide some more with the intention of giving it the proper turn at the proper time, others to keep their heads above water and a fourth section to carry out their own

(Continued on page 10)

LIMIT OF HER PATIENCE!

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

M. BRIAND DEFENDS HIS POLICY.

PARIS, May 29.

The Moroccan debate in the Chamber was adjourned after a lively discussion, during which M. Briand vigorously protested against the Communist assertion that the Foreign Office was inactive as regards the French and English firms supplying Abdel Krim with arms since 1923. M. Briand added he hoped that France and Spain would shortly agree on the measures to be taken to prevent this criminal supply of arms. France had gone to the limit of her patience in Morocco and only acted after being attacked. Whatever happened nothing would induce France to reopen the question of the international viewpoint. France would respect the treaties. Peace could be reached immediately; it only depended on Abdel Krim. A Communist member asked to whom the Riff district would then belong. M. Briand replied "to Spain". Prior to the adjournment a meeting of the Socialist parties decided to abstain from voting.—Reuter.

680 RUSSIANS TO BE INTERNED?

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S CHARGE.

PARIS, May 29.

The Foreign Minister has decided not to renew the visas of the pass passports of 680 Russians who came to Paris after recognition of the Soviet by France ostensibly as delegates of export unions, but who were discovered acting with the Communist propagandists. Reuter.

TRIBSMEN'S HEAVY LOSSES.

OVER THOUSAND CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 29

Reports from French quarters in Morocco show that the tribesmen sustained heavy losses in the recent operations. Over a thousand were killed or wounded in the Bibane region on May 25th.—Reuter

FRENCH CASUALTIES IN MOROCCO.

PARIS, May 29.

The French casualties hitherto in Morocco are 400 killed of whom two-fifths are French and three-fifths are natives and 1,100 wounded according to the figures quoted by M. Painleve in the Chamber in the course of the debate on the Moroccan situation. The Premier declined to reveal the number of French troops sent to Morocco, but assured the house that he would not unnecessarily prolong pacificatory operations.—Reuter.

AMUNDSEN'S POLAR FLIGHT.

HAS HE MET WITH ACCIDENT?

OSLO, May 29.

According to the Aeronautic Association Captain Amundsen had stated before his departure that his flight would probably last a fortnight, hence the Association has no reason to suppose that the explorer has met with any accident. Nevertheless the Association has requested two naval aeroplanes to assist the "Hobby" and "Farm" which will begin a search at the end of a fortnight.—Reuter.

CAPTAIN SHOOTS HIMSELF ON BOARD STEAMER.

COLOMBO, May 29.

Captain C. Lay Army Officer, was found lying in his cabin floor in the P. & O. Mail steamer "Moldavia" in the Colombo Harbour suffering from gun shot wounds on his face. A gun was lying by his side. He was removed to the hospital where he succumbed immediately to the wounds apparently self-inflicted. It is understood Captain Lay intended to leave the ship and wanted to proceed to Bombay by another vessel.—(A. P.).

ARSENAL THEFT CASES.

LAHORE, May 28.

Mr. Stephens, Magistrate, Rawalpindi has convicted one Bostan of the Ordnance Lascar Corps in one of the series of arsenal theft cases and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused stood charged with offences under section 381 I. P. C. and section 20 the Indian Arms Act. He was caught red-handed in the act of removing 20 rifle bolts from the Rawalpindi arsenal where he was one of the guard on the main date. The magistrate found the accused guilty undtr both the charges and sentenced him under the first charge to four years and under the second charge to two years, the two sentences to run concurrently.—A.P.

NOT YET.

EVACUATION OF COLOGNE.

DISARMAMENT OBLIGATIONS NOT FULFILLED.

PARIS, May 29.

The plenary meeting of the Reparations Commission has decided that Germany has faitnfully executed the Dawes plan. The Conference of Ambassadors had asked the Commission's opinion on this point as Article 429 of the Treaty of Varsailles requires execution of the reparations, stipulations as well as fulfilment of the military clauses of the Treaty before the Allied troops could be withdrawn from Cologne. The Conference will now be in a position to inform Germany that she has fulfilled one of the conditions of evacuation but that Cologne cannot be handed over until the disarmament obligations are fully carried out. The Conference will presumably specify particular points regarding disarmament on which she is still in default.—Reuter.

REICHSTAG REJECTS SOCIALIST MOTION.

BERLIN, May 29.

The Reichstag has rejected the Socialist motion of censure as a protest against the defence estimates. Herr Gessler declared that Germany was honourably fulfilling the peace treaty but she could not sacrifice her freedom. He divulged the fact that in 1923 during the danger of civil war Government had permitted the extension of the Reichswehr in violation of the peace treaty, but the temporary recruits were discharged later.—Reuter.

FIGHTING TILL THE BITTER END.

SEQUEL TO REJECTION OF HEDJAZ PEACE PROPOSALS

LONDON, May 28.

Reuter is informed that, as a result of King Ali's rejection of Naji-El-Assil's peace proposals Naji resigned and that Ali accepted his resignation by telegraph.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 28.

A Reuter's message of 22nd May states:—

Reuter is informed that in reply to a telegram of Naji-El-Assil proposing armistic in the Hedjaz, Ali has telegraphed expressing his determination not to agree to armistice until Ibn Saud has left Mecca and evacuated all Hedjaz territory, declining to agree to the suggestion that the villages of Khurma and Tareba should be ceded to Ibn Saud and declaring his intention to fight to the bitter end for the reconquest of the whole of Hedjaz "whether this ends in life or death."

ALLEGED FIRING IN ALWAR.

NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

SIMLA, May 29.

Nothing is known officially about the accounts published in some up-country vernacular papers regarding the firing in part of the Alwar State. It is stated that there had been some trouble in the State over the refusal of certain landholders to accept the provisions of a new settlement which has just been announced, but as the persons concerned had refused to come to Alwar to lay their grievances before the Maharaja, the Durbar had despatched a contingent of troops to the affected area. No information is yet available as to whether there was firing and with what result.

Further report is awaited.—A.P.

FINDING OF 2 DEAD BODIES.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

SIMLA, May 28.

News has been received that in connection with the finding of the dead bodies of two young Hindu males in a canal five miles away from Hathras on 29th January, the police have arrested six persons at Aligarh. Some property belonging to the deceased was found on them. There were marks of violence on the dead bodies and on the arm of one of them the word "beloved" and on the arm of the other "S. D. S." had been tattoed. The identity of thte murdered men has also been discovered. One of the deceased appears to be Ikbalchand, a clerk in the General Post Office, Lahore, and the son of the Inspector of Post Office. The other is his cousin by name Saindas. The motive of the crime is not known.—A.P.

BURMA ANGLO INDIANS' DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

RANGOON, May 28.

At a crowded meeting of the Anglo Indians and Domiciled European community this evening presided over by Mr. C. H. Campagnac M.L.C., Barrister, it was decided after long discussions, that Burma should send a representative on the deputation proceeding shortly to England to put forward the claims of this community in India and Burma. Mr. Edwin A. Fernandez, merchant was selected as Burma's delegate. The meeting was practically unanimous in electing Mr. Campagnac but he declined the offer for private reasons. In thanking the community for selecting him Mr. Fernandez said he would be pleased to pay his own expenses to represent Burma on the deputation.—A.P.

BURMA'S FUTURE.

SAFE IN BRITISH HANDS.

UNDOUBTED SUCCESS OF REFORMS.

LONDON, May 29.

Sir Harcourt Butler speaking at the Annual Burma Dinner said that the Burma reforms were being examined by two of the Empire's most brilliant brains, namely, Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead. The Burma reforms were one of the greatest experiments in history and they were launched at a time of great political unrest and financial pressure after the upheaval of war. It was early to judge their effect but they must not be blind to the benefits conferred. During the last three yers they had more financial reform than during the preceding thirty years due to Sir Basil Blackett. The basis of Government had undoubtedly been broadened and was being worked by the legislature and he hoped it would in turn reach the electorate. He was proud of co-operation of those Indians and Burmans who endeavoured to make the reforms a success often under most difficult conditions. Non-co-operators were apparently afflicted by a form of madness and he hoped wiser counsels would soon prevail and they would abandon their tactics which were useless and injurious and which encouraged hatred and reputation for legislative incapacity. The assertion that Britain was about to abandon her work and ideals in Burma was untrue and nothing was further from the fact. The question of separation of Burma from India had not yet entered the realm of practical politics because opinions differed and veered from one side to another. Tendencies were centripetal rather than centrifugal. He was waiting for unanimity on the question before expressing any opinion. He had few doubts or fears regarding the future of Burma. He concluded by saying that Britain's work there would not fail.—Reuter.

LORD READINGS' VICEROYALTY

REPORTED EXTENSION OFFICIALLY CONTRADICTED

LONDON, May 28.

It is officially declared that the report of Lord Reading's term office having been extended for two years more is not true. —Reuter.

ADVANCE OF MONSOON.

SIMLA, May 29.

A weak advance of the monsoon is occurring on the West Coast of the Peninsula and rainfall has extended northwards to Bombay as well as to the Central parts of the country where the temperature is considerably normal. A feeble depression has formed in the North of the Bay causing a temporary decrease of rainfall in North-East India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces, Central India East, Konkan and North Hyderabad; and local in Upper Burma, Central India West, Coorg, and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, West United Provinces, East Punjab, Bombay Deccan and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island and Akyab one and a half inches; Toungoo one; Kyaupyu four; Lashio three; Sibsagar, Silchar and Cox's Bazar one and a half; Mymensingh one; Ambala a half; Jubbulpore and Seoni one; Jagdalpore three; Bombay one; Ratnagiri and Calicut one and ahalf; and Nizamabad and Trichinopoly a half.

Forecast:—Increase on the South Burma and the Kanara Coasts.— A.P.

THE LATE DEWAN BAHADUR YENNEMADI.

A Karwar correspondent writes:—

In the death of Diwan Bahadur Yennemadi, which took place on 17th instant Kanara has lost one of her leading sons. Having passed the Public Service examination he worked in the Customs and Educational department for two years. He then started service as a translator in the Revenue department in 1872. He served in the Bombay Secretariat from 1883 to 1887. He became a Mamlatdar in 1887. As a Mamlatdar he became very popular. His abilities were soon recognised by Government and he was recommended for the post of Deputy Collector with in a year of his confirmation. He served as a Deputy Collector from 1896-1910. In 1910 he retired from the servicefi.

After retirement he interested himself in public matters. The Government of India conferred upon him the tiple of Diwan Bahadur in 1919 for his eminent services in the Great War. He was the President of the Karwar Municipality for two years after he reaired and took keen interest in the Co-operative movement in the district. At the time of his death, he was 76 years of age.

The late D. B Tennemadi was entirely a selfmade man. He was held in esteem by all for his strong and unimpeachable character and his indefatigable zeal in publkic activities His interest in social matters was unceasing. He was generous and sympathetic towards the poor and was accessible to all.

LABOUR CONFERENCE

EIGHT HOUR CONVENTION

APPEAL TO JAPAN TO REATIFY.

LONDON, May 28.

Geneva.—This morning's sitting of the Labour Conference was occupied with the speeches of the Japanese and the Indian delegates respecting the ratification of the Washington eight hour day Convention. Suzuki, Japanese worker, regretted the failure of Japan to ratify the Convention and said the Japanese workers would continue their efforts to secure its ratification.

Mr. Joshi, Indian worker, regretted delay in the ratification of the convention by Indian States and said that if Japan did not ratify the convention, it would be difficult for workers in India to secure progress in respect of the conditions of labour.

Sir Thomas Smith, Indian employer, endorsed Mr. Joshi's remarks and appealed to Japan to ratify the convention.

Mayeda, Japanese Government delegate said his Government was in no way indifferent to the Convention, but that the Japanese Factory Act provided improved conditions. He doubted the existence of keen competition between India and Japan in the matter of cotton manufactures.

Dealing with emigration Mayeda said there should be no discrimination on racial or national differences.

Sir A. C. Chatterjee Indian Government representative, hoped that Japan would apply itself to the task of social progress which affected India keenly. He concluded with an appeal to Japan, India and China to demonstrate that they were in no way behind the western countries of the world in matters of social and economic progress.—Reuter.

MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

CONDITION SLIGHTLY IMPROVED.

LONDON, May 28.

The Maharajah of Gwalior is suffering from diabets and his condition is serious owing to weakness, but it has slightly improved since his second operation.—Reuter.

BELGIAN CABINET CRISIS.

ABANDONED ATTEMPT TO FORM MINISTRY.

LONDON, May 28.

Brussels.—Max (Liberal) who after the fall of the Van de Vyvere ministry agreed to attempt to solve the crisis and was examining the possibilities of forming a Ministry outside parliament as a temporary measure has abandoned the attempt.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE.

WELCOME TO AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, May 28.

There was a distinguished company including the High Commissioners for Australia and South Africa at the English-Speaking Union's Luncheon to welcome the American Ambassador, Mr. Houghton. Lord Birkenhead, who presided, proposing the toast of Mr. Houghton said that he (Mr. Houghton) came at a moment when the Anglo-American relations—diplomatic, social and political—were more harmonious than ever before.

The process of twisting the lion's tail—once almost a common form of election in the United States—now appeared to belong to the remote history. (Laughter). He rejoiced that the memories of war still prevailed to remind the British and the Americans and warn the world that in the last resort their ideals of civilisation and humanity were identical.

Mr. Houghton in reply paid a tribute to the work of the English Speaking Union in strengthening the understanding among their peoples on which happiness, security and peace of the world largely depended. —Reuter.

THE AMIR'S ORDER.

SIXTY KHOST REBELS SHOT DEAD.

PESHAWAR, May 28.

News has been received that the first batch of sixty Khost rebels mainly Gilzais including the lame Mullah were shot by the order of the Amir of Afghanistan.—A.P.

BENGAL CROP FORECAST.

CALCUTTA, May 28.

The final forecast of the wheat crop of Bengal shows that the total area sown is 1,26,400 acres this year as against 1,20,400 last year. The gross yield of crop for the province is estimated at 24,800 tons this year as against 22,000 tons last year.—A. P.

N. W. RLY'S. CHOICE

COMPLETE PARALYSIS.

OR HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT?

LAHORE, May 29.

According to a N.-W. Railway Union communique the following resolution was passed in the open meeting of strikers held at Lahore, yesterday:—

"This mass meeting of the strikers at Lahore assures Messrs. Hall, Miller, Khan that if the Railway authorities do not negotiate an honourable settlement with them we are quite determined to carry on the strike for another month with a view to completely disorganise N.-W. Railway administration by closing each and every station on the line and thus compel the authorities to listen to our demands."—A. P.

AGENT'S RESUMPTION TERMS.

LAHORE, May 28.

It will be remembered that in the beginning of the current month the Agent, the North-Western Railway Company, issued detailed instructions for dealing with the staff who absented themselves during the present strike and announced terms under which he was prepared to take back into service and re-engage those absentees who had been efficient and profitable servants and whose posts had not been filled by suitable men, provided that they applied personally for reengagement at their time office or other place where they normally reported for duty and were accepted for reengagement before June 1st 1925. Now that this date is approaching a considerable anxiety and uneasiness are prevailing amongst a large section of the strikers regarding the attitude they would adopt and the line of action they should take. Although nothing is known definitely as to how many men will return to work by that date, it is almost certain that a large proportion will favour resumption of duty provided no fresh developments take place. In the meantime a number of well-wishers of the strikers are counselling the resumption of work through a series of articles in the local press. The next two days will decide what course events will take and whether the strikers will drift. The Union leaders are silent over the matter and have not issued any fresh instructions to the strikers about accepting or rejecting the Agent's terms.—A. P.

TRAFFIC CARRIAGES CEASE TO WORK

LAHORE, May 28.

Mr. Miller of the North Western Railway Union, wiring to-day from Ambala states that the traffic carriages totally ceased work on Wednesday.—A. P.

HINDU MUSLIM TENSION IN AMRITSAR.

GURKHAS AND BRITISH SOLDIERS PARADE STREETS.

AMRITSAR, May 29.

For the past few days there have been signs of Hindu-Muslim tension in the city and in some localities the situation is rather delicate. Local authorities are not unaware of the situation and a contingent of Gurkhas and British soldiers paraded the streets to-day, presumably as a precautionary measure against any untoward happening.—A. P.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

CHANGE IN CONGRESS CREED ADVOCATED.

MADRAS, May 29.

At the Godavari District Conference, a resolution recommending to the ensuing Indian National Congress that it should "define the word 'Swaraj' occurring in the first Article of the Congress constitution as Complete Independence devoid of foreign control," was passed after a prolonged discussion by a majority of 62 voting for and 29 against.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

SIMLA, May 28.

It has been settled that an Anglo-Indian political deputation, consisting of Colonel Gidney and Messrs. Macguire and Griffiths, will shortly visit England to press the claim of the Anglo-Indian and domiciled European Community of India before the British Government.—A.P.

RAWALPINDI HINDUS' APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

LAHORE, May 28.

The "Sanatan" Hindus of Rawalpindi, assembled at a public meeting, invited the attention of the Government of India to mischievous pamphlets issued by certain persons at Dera Ismail Khan and urged Government to be forewarned in the discharge of its duty of protecting the lives and property of Hindus in the frontier and take such steps as might avert any untoward happening.—A. P.

EX-MINISTER HUQ.

WARRANTS AND DECREES.

AMAZING REVELATIONS.

CALCUTTA, May 29.

In a suit brought by Mr. Kader Nath Sanyal against the Nawab of Dacca for the recovery of Rs. 2,40,000 for alleged breach of agreement now being heard at the High Court before Mr. Justice Pearson, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Minister of Bengal and Advocate of the High Court was cited as a witness for the defence. Summons was issued on him, but as he did not appear on the day fixed for hearing a warrant was issued to enforce his attendance to-day.

Mr. Huq appeared in Court when His Lordship addressing Mr. Huq said that as an Advocate of this Court and as a gentleman who had held a very high position under the Government he should not have refused the summons and asked him what explanation he had to offer.

Mr. Huq replied that he was conducting a case in the Sessions Court at Noakhali and was going to send a wire but owing to interruption on telegraph lines he could not do so. He apologised to and assured the Court that he meant no disrespect whatever.

His Lordship accepted the apology.

A FALSE DOCUMENT.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sircar, the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Huq repudiated the charge that he had got up a false document. He said he knew Turner who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of forgery and attempting to cheat Thacker Spink and Company's bank by altering the figures in deposit voucher. It was not suggested by the Court that he put his name down to a false document. Turner came and saw witness when he was extremely busy. Turner wrote out the facts of his case according to his own account and witness forwarded it to Mr. Hopper of Thacker Spink and Co. with a forwarding letter without reading what Turner had written. It was a very indiscreet action on the witness's part and he was sorry for what he had done.

Question:—That letter which you allowed to speak for itself contained the statement that you were personally aware of the matter?

Answer:—In the hurry of the moment I did not read it. I meant that it should be taken for what it was worth.

Question:—Is that so or not?

Answer:—That is so. That expression escaped my notice. If I had noticed that I would not have sent it. I sent it without reading the contents.

Question:—Were you not using your position and the letter form of Minister of Education to influence Thacker Spink and Co. to pay up?

Answer:—Not to influence. I was suggesting it as a friend. I never wrote that letter as a demi-official one, but I used it as I had no other stationery.

DECREES AND WARRANTS.

Question:—At present there are a large number of decrees against you?

Answer:—Yes.

Question:—How many warrants?

Answer:—My political enemies say that there are some but I do not know. Unless they reach me I can't say. In some cases I settled with my creditors. I do not know if they had proceeded further.

Mr. Huq was under cross-examination when the Court rose.—A.P.

ACROSS THE DESERT.

700 MILES IN TWO CADILLAC CARS.

BAGHDAD, May 29.

Mr. Norman Nairn has succeeded with two Cadillac cars in crossing the desert direct from Jerusalem to Baghdad, a distance of about 700 miles. He reports that this overland route which has the advantage of passing entirely through the British Mandated Territory might be made practicable for regular mail convoys, if considerable expenditure were incurred in repairing difficult stretches, including thirty miles of lava and boulders. The time occupied was thirty-two hours. Mr. Nairn was accompanied by an Air Force officer.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

London.—The marriage will take place in July of Major E. D. Metcalfe of the Skinners Horse and Lady Alexandra, the youngest daughter of the late Marquess of Curzon by his first wife.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE DISASTER

PRICE-LEVEL FICTION.

ANGLO-INDIAN TRICK.

MR. B. F. MADON INTERVIEWED.

Mr. B. F. Madon interviewed by our representative in regard to "The Times of India's" article on "the Crisis" dealing with the present Currency problem said:—

"The times of India" claims that the great point stitll at issue is whether the maintenance of a true ratio on the statute book has inflicted a grave injury on Indian trade and industry, whether it is desirable immediately to return to the pre-war ratio which functioned for more than 20 years, round which agreement there is a great accumulation of arrangements between the debtor and creditor, and whether if such a return had been made a year or two ago the present acute depression in industry and trade would not have taken place. The "Times" thinks that no one is entitled to give a definite answer to these questions until the proposed committee expresses its opinion. I do not agree that it is only this famous committee that could, like the Pope, make a declaration which all must admiringly hear and obey. If I am not mistaken, it was the "Times" that blurted out one day, a few months ago, that the members of the Babington Smith Committee were not at all keen on recommending the two shillings ratio and that one very influential member who did not even condescend to attend the sittings of that Committee and the hearing of the evidence recorded before it stampeded his other nine colleagues into putting their signatures to the most disastrous recommendation of the Babington Smith Committee. Therefore, I shall not be surprised if the new committee of the so-called experts that is going to be brought together will be again made to put their signatures to such recommendations as some other influential member might want to make, and which the majority of the members of the next committee might subscribe to, just as we are told the members of the Babington Smith Committee did. However, we may hope for real experts to be put on this fresh committee, who will at least use their own brains, and who will at least have the independence to stand up for their own views against the views of any one else, however influential he may be.

A SHALLOW VIEW.

"The Times of India" asks whether the maintenance of a 2s. ratio had inflicted a very grave injury on Indian trade and industry. Evidently, it does not agree that it has inflicted such grave injury. If so, I would ask the editor of that paper to refer to bankers in Bombay and to ask them whether instead of the 2s. ratio if we still had a 1s. 4d. ratio, or even a 1s. 6d. ratio on the statute book, would there be that stringency in the money market that we are experiencing in the last two years and which is day by day getting more and more accentuated? If the bankers are of the opinion that there would not have been such stringency, then the "Times" might very well ask them whether this extraordinary stringency is helpful or harmful to trade and industry and agriculture. I know that we shall once more be told that agriculture has nothing to do with it. But, unfortunately it is agricultural products that form the majority of products that India has sold, and consequently the tightness of money forces these agricultural products on an unwilling market. To say that neither merchants nor bankers can express an opinion on these primarily commercial and banking questions is to my mind rather strange. "The Times of India" refers to the great accumulatiton of arrangements between debtor and creditor, but again wants this question to be considered by the coming Committee. Will it not be good enough to ask its friends in banking circles how this committee is to readjust all the debts and all the contracts which are made before 1915 and which had all been adjusted to the 1s 4d. ratio. I am afraid the "Times" things it is only certain debts contracted since 1900 that are in question, but this would be taking a very shallow view of the situation. The change in ratio has affected all temporary contracts like salaries and wagts, or short period leases, which would come within this period. But they are comparatively a minor matter. There are hundreds of crores of tenancy, occupancy and other contracts of agricultural lands, mortgages of agricultural lands; mortgages of other urban and rural property, etc, that are modified against the debtor and in favour of the creditor by tampering with the Is. 4d. ratio, and I shall welcome suggestions from any experts that may be known to the "Times of India" as to how this injustice in the matter of many hundred crores of past contractual relations is to be got over. The Babington Smith Committee entirely failed to appreciate this particular phase of this question. They were only anxious for the revenues of the Government of India and to justify their egregious recommendation they trotted forward the argument of price control. To them it did not matter if the burden of more than 200 millions of the poorest of the population of this country were increased by 50 per cent. in favour of the capitalist class and I am afraid the new Committee will similarly feel itself bound to consider the intertsts of the revenue as paramount whatever may happen to the agricultural debtor. "The Times of India" takes a parallelism between conditions here and in America. As a matter of fact there is no parallelism because neither the American Government nor the paramount banking authority in that country refused to accept gold as currency. They were always ready to receive that gold and to credit the party that brought it with its equivalent in dollars. What they did was to control the amount of money lent out to trade and particularly to speculation in the stock and other markets. If Government did the same, namely, accepted gold and credited the person who brought it with Rs. 15 and then if the Imperial Bank pursued the same policy and refused to make under loans and tried to control speculation and keep it in check, then it would be true parallelism between here and America. But, as conditions are at present the parallelism is entirely misleading. America did another thing which is perhaps included in the statement of the "Times of India"" that gold was not allowed to have its full effect in that country.

What they did was this. When gold was tendered they issued against it gold certificates, instead of Federal Reserve Notes. This was practically like forcing the gold into circulation. The result was that the note issue did not show the increase that it would otherwise do, but the gold certificates were all the same in circulation and all the same meant an additional purchasing power in the hands of the public. If we wish to imitate this phase of the policy of the Federal Reserve Board we should allow sovereigns to come in and take them into the currency reserve and issue a separate series of gold notes against it. or we might refuse to do even this and allow sovereigns to go out into circulation as the equvilant of 15 per cent. But so long as we refuse either to issue currency at the present ratio against gold, or to allow gold to circulate at the pre-war ratio, to talk of a comparison between India and America is absolutely misleading. The "Times" again talks of internal prices and stability of such prices in America. We can pardon its ignorance because the new writier is evidently no merchant and does not know how wide the fluctuations in particular articles in America have been in the past five years. But I ask the writer to study the fluctuations in the prices of corn, or of winter wheat, or of cotton, or say of tin, or copper, or rubber, and I am sure he will find that this talk of stability is all moonshine, which deceives only people who are entirely out of touch with the conditions of world trade.

When there is an outcry on all sides of an enormous shortage of currency, it is surprising to find the "Times" talking of what might not have happened if we had allowed an inflation of the rupee currency by free owner of the rupees against gold. The very word inflation in the matter of currency absolutely backed by gold is an indication of the ignorance of the way that gold acts as an automatic means of balancing prices. However, leaving aside the quistion of the meaning of inflation what the "Times" here means amounts to something like this—men are starving in the streets and want bread and philanthropists of the "Times of India" kindly tell them that it is all for their own good, and it is far better that they should go without bread than that they should have too much of it, because might it not give them indigestion or might it not lead to overfeeding, indigestion, diarrhoea and what not? To advance such arguments is an insult to commonsense.

PRICE-LEVEL FICTION.

The "Times of India" talks of a rise in the price level which would have materially injured the masses. I would invite it to put forward a detailed study of the prices and to show which section of the masses it is that it thinks will be injured. We all know that nearly 75 per cent of the population of this country depends on agriculture for livelihood. Does the "Times" think that it is these people that would be injured by a rise in prices by 12 1/2 per cent, which is the only thing that can happen to-day if we go back to 1s. 4d.? Then again is not the general level of prices in this country 80 per cent above July 1914? Therefore, should not the prices of each of the articles produced by the cultivator be 80 per cent higher than they were in July 1914? Will the "Times" look into the Calcutta index number of prices and tell us whether serials, pulses, seeds, hides, etc. are 80 per cent higher than pre-war? Will it tell us whether 12 1/2 per cent increase will inflate the prices of all these articles beyond 80 per cent? While there is a great deal of similar rambling talk about the injury done by prices, it is mainly based on the outcry among the urban population who take a fixed number of rupee as salaries or wages. This section of the population is more educated and more vocal than our agricultural population, and is, therefore, able to create an impression out of all proportion to its importance in the population of this country. As the "Times" is itself a fairly large employer, I would invite it to look up its own salary sheets for 1914 and to-day, and to say whether the rise in salaries and wages is not 75 per cent to 80 per cent or more, as against the pre-war salaries. If it will look up the index number of the different articles of agricultural produce it will find that while the drawer of salaries in organised industries and Government service has been able to raise his own income by 80 per cent the agriculturist has not been able to do so, except in tea or cotton which although they loom large in the export trade are only a small proportion of the total agricultural income and do not balance the injustice done to the producer by the low-level at which the prices of other agricultural produce have been kept partly, through the instrumentality of the Government currency policy. "The Times of India" attempts to divert the attention from the currency problem to the competition by the Japanese through long working hours, etc. and talks of loaded dice. But it forgets that apart from this there is an appreciation in this country of currency by 12 1/2 per cen over par while there is a depreciation in the Japanese currency by 12 1/2 per cent under par. This means that there is to-day a difference of 25 per cent in the values of the two currencies, as against what they might stand at if both were at pre-war par. The "Times" might think it dubious that this could do no harm to our textile industry. But I would remind those interested in this question that in the cost of finished goods five different items enter, namely, raw material and stores, wages, interest, depreciation and profits and that while the Japanese may not have an advantage in the matter of the first, they distinctly benefit by a 25 per cent reduction in all the other four items. For instance, if a certain quantity of cotton requires a 100 yen of freight then at par of exchange the freight charge would have been 155 rupees. The present exchange means that it is only 115 rupees. Or take the case of daily wages. A workman in a Japanese mill who was getting 2 yen a day would really be getting the equivalent of Rs. 3-4 at par of exchange, but would be only getting a little over Rs. 2-4 at to-day's exchange. If exchange can make such an important difference in transport charges, wages, interest, and depreciation which are all naturally incurred in terms of yen by the Japanese mills, then to talk of all these making no difference in their competition with our textile mills only shows an ignorance of the whole subject, and I personally feel that the mill-owners would do well to look in to this side of the situation more carefully, and to point out to Government that while they can not do anything to bring back the Japanese currency to its pre-war par they could at least bring back Indian currency to the pre-war par and thus save the textile industry from at least 12 1/2 per cent of the effects of the present depreciation of Japanese exchange.

"THE NAGPUR UNIVERSITY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your Nagpur correspondent some days ago praised the Registrar for promptly publishing the results, but what is the use of it if they are to be amended every now and then. Shortly after the results were declared, the Registrar finds some "clerical errors" which instead of adding to the pass list delete some nine names from the already declared results. This corrected list was published in the Government "Gazette" with other minor changes such as changing the class of successful students. The "clerical errors" did not end here. One more name has again been deleted from Government "Gazette" list. I have heard, Mr. Editor, of other Universities taking out a supplementary list passing some more students but this Nagpur case is unique. Imagine now the state of the students. They may find their names deleted if some fresh "clerical errors" are found by the Registrar.

As for the results, the passes in the Previous Law Examination are only about 20 per cent, but in other examinations they are about 50 to 60 per cent. Will the authorities consider this discrepancy?—Yours, etc.

S. K. P

Nagpur, May 25.

NOTICE.

:o:

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements will be as under:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

(Continued from page 8.)

ends under the camouflage of being Non-Co-Operators of the extreme type.

Mr. Deshmukh's Speech.

This naturally led to confusion and Swaraj which was promised in one year had to wait five times the period to be defined not by Mr. Gandhi but by Dr. Besant,—a lady who is gifted with a gigantic intellect and phenomenal energy. People who joined in the exuberance of their enthusiasm have begun to find out that things have gone wrong and the only remedy they can think of is to make a stand on principles held by them. Thus came out the Swarajists' party by defying the boycott of Councils. The other boycotts originally promulgated by Mr. Gandhi declined on account of their inherent defects and have now become moribund. A section separated itself from the rest and assumed the label of Independents. The present day liberals benefitted by the mistaken activities of Mr. Gandhi and gained the innings upto 1923 to be practically driven out of the field by the Swarajists in all local legislatures and even in the Central Legislative Assembly. This being the position Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh said nothing more than what was in a mind of very many people. He recognised the tremendous decline in the number of the Congress delegates and attributed the defection to want of a really political programme, and urged that one on the lines indicated by him be framed. If in doing so Mr. Gandhi threatens to go out, as he often did, Mr. Ramrao said he would respectfully bow him out. What is there in this to take offence at? and why have so many people lashed themselves into a fury to criticise and abuse him? Mr. Ramrao reasoned from patent facts and drew the inference which ninty-nine out of hundred would draw and expressed it in as respectful terms as it is humanly possible to do. He is a rising young politician gifted with a clear sight and did not fail to point out the failings of non-Brahmins in pushing beyond limits their communal ambitions. This has exposed him to a cross fire from the irritated extreme Gandhyites and the misled members of submerged classes. He is, I think, streng enough to stand this duel attack and come out of it with flying colours so he may be safely left to fight his battles.

Responsive Cooperation.

The real problem before the public is to determine the line to be adopted for future guidance. Mr. Ramrao suggests that the Congress which has recently been converted by Mr. Gandhi into an association for ameliorating social evils and composing religious differences should be brought back to its old moorings and made into a people's unofficial parliament for political purposes as designed by its original founders. He would keep aside all questions which do not strictly pertain to politics. There is nothing wrong in this, nay it appears at present to be the only remedy to replace the present confusion and chaos by steady and well directed action. Instead of being praised for his right endeavours he is being blamed by inconsiderate critics. This is not desirable. It would, in the present circumstances, be wise to take the lead given by him and resume work from the point where it was left off in 1920. We should restore the machinery for foreign propaganda and strengthen it, especially in England and we should concentrate on the political steps necessary to reach the goal of dominion status and equal membership of the Indo-British Commonwealth. Fortunately Indians are not wanting in intelligence or experience and if a few representatives of the groups forming the popular parties meet together quietly and talk matters over it would not be difficult to frame a programme acceptable to them all or at least to the large majority of them and the problem now agitating the politically-minded Indians will be solved satisfactorily and with results beneficial all round. The great man Lokamanya Tilak who unfortunately passed away just when the crisis arose in 1920 has laid down the principle of responsive co-operation and our people will be well advised if they take it now into consideration and try to carry it out into practical action.

If Mr. Gandhi desires to concentrate on what he calls his constructive programme which is practically nothing more than spinning, weaving khaddar and promoting its sale he may be left to plough his solitary furrow as it is harmless and neither promotes nor retards our progress to the goal.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On account of the financial stringency and other causes such as Exchange, etc., a great depression has set in all indigenous and other industries all over India whereby many well-known firms of Calcutta dealing in cloth and piece goods have had to suspend their business, but one finds to his great surprise even with such great depression in trade Bombay Stock Exchange booming in high fever with scripts of Bombay Dyeing Shares with the result that fluctuation in price of Rs. 100 (one hundred) a day on a script of Rs. 250 fully paid up share is considered both by bulls and bears as toy buying in share market and no notice is being taken by the executive. Is Bombay booming in wealth like the years of 1919 and 1920 even at present time, is the query one wants solving. It is high time that Government interfere and tax speculative gamblings on differences as this is the only solution if promotion of honourable practice is desired which should be the fundamental aim of every association.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR R. SUBEDAR.

Manek Mansion, Gowalia Tank.

May 29.

"CHAPAN BHOG" CEREMONY.

GREAT RUSH OF PEOPLE AT BHULESHWAR.

The "Chapan Bhog" ceremony at Bhuleshwar, in the Bhoiwada Lane, was a great affair, and large crowds attended the Maharaja's temple both on Thursday and Friday. The rush was something terrible on Thursday evening, although crowds began to arrive since early afternoon. Men, women and children were all equally caught in the on rush towards the temple, but fortunately no one was crushed, and nothing untoward has happened during the last two days' ceremony. On Friday the temple was surrounded by an equally large number of people, but everything passed off smoothly. There were some wild rumours about accidents and people being crushed to death, but on enquiry it was found that there was no ground for them.

OAKS RESULT.

SUCY SAUE FIRST.

LONDON, May 29

The Oaks has resulted as follows:

Saucy Sue	First
Miss Gadaboul	Second
Riding Light	Third

Reuter.

STARTING PRICES.

The following were the starting prices:—100 to 30 on Saucy Sue; 100 to 7 against Miss Gadabout, 20 to 1 against Riding Light.

Twelve ran.

Eight lengths separated first and second and second and third.

Place betting:—6 to 4 on Miss Gadabout, 3 to 1 against Riding Light.

Seradella was ridden by McLachlan, Junior. Otherwise there was no change in the runners or their jockeys from the list of probables.—Reuter.

OAKS PROBABLES.

LONDON, May 28.

The following are the alterations in the Oaks probables:—Seradella (Childs), Sea Spray (Archibald), Blairtoi (Richards). Add:—Compromiso (Beary) and Pretty Maid (H. Beaseley). Omit:—Piazza, Swastika, Vera, By Law, Door Stop, and Hurry Back.—Reuter.

DERBY SURPRISE.

SOLARIO FOURTH, NOT WARMINSTER

LONDON, May 29

A surprising announcement is contained in the Racing Calendar which records that Solario was fourth in the Derby and not Warminster, as everywhere reported. Smyth, Warminsters' jockey, states that his mount finished fourth a length in front of Solario.—Reuter.

BETTING ON MANNA.

NINE TO ONE AGAINST.

Reuter's Bombay Office informs that Derby starting price betting on Manna was nine to one against and not four to one as stated earlier, which was a telegraphic mutilation.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, May 28.

At Westward Ho! in the semi-finals of the Amateur Golf Championship, Scottish player Robert Harris, Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, beat Noel Layton, Walton Heath, by one hole; and K. Fradgley, North Devon, beat H. Hardman, Beykdale, by two holes.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 29

In the final of the Amateur Golf Championship at Westward Ho! Harris was nine up on Fradgley at the end of the first round.—Reuter.

The final of Amateur Golf Championship at Westward Ho! was won by Robert Harris, Royal and Ancient, who beat K. Fradgley, Dawlish, (North Devon) by thirteen up and twelve to play.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, May 28.

Copenhagen.—Britain beat Denmark in the second round of the Davis Cup winning first three matches played.

In doubles, Godfree and Kingsley (Britain) beat Ulrich and Worm (Denmark) by 7/5 7/5 6/2. Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, May 28.

The following are the closing scores in county matches that began on Wednesday:—

Cambridge University vs. Yorkshire.—Cambridge 192. Yorkshire 161 (Kilner 56). Cambridge 151 for five (Duleepsinhji 70).

Leicestershire Vs. Lancashire.—Lancashire 297 Makepeace 69, Hallows 158 not out). Leicestershire 33 (Macdonald six for 17) and followed on 98 for five (Shipman 50).

The following are the closing scores in matches that began to-day:—

Middlesex Vs. Gloucestorshire at Lords.—Middlesex 158. (Hendren 52, Parker six for 42) Gloucestershire 103 for nine.

Surrey Vs. Sussex at Oval.—Sussex 151 (Fender five for 55, Peach four for 34) surrey 137 for seven.

Kent Vs. Northamptonshire at Gravesend.—Kent 213 (Woolley 65) Northamptonshire 83 (Woolley five for 25, Freeman four for 20) and followed on, forty-three for one).

Worcestershire Vs. Somerset at Worcester.—Worcester 77 (White five for nineteen) Somerset 193 for five (White 70, Northway 81 not out).—Reuter.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

CHAUFFEUR'S HEAD SMASHED WITH GRINDING STONE.

A cold blooded murder of a motor driver was committed in the early hours of Friday in Paramanand's Chawl, Thakurdwar.

It appears that about a dozen persons were living in a small room of the Chawl, along with a woman. The victim of the murder Murlidhar Dada lived in the same room with his brother. One Keshav Kondiba, the suspect was also residing in the same room with his wife. Kondiba resented the idea of so many persons sharing the same room, when his wife was residing there, especially the presence of Murlidhar whom he did not like. Kondiba tried to prevent Murlidhar from coming there and Murlidhar had therefore changed his residence and was putting up in a garage.

On Thursday night owing to heavy rains, Murlidhar slept in the outer verandah of the chawl. This seemed to have been resented by Kondiba who early in the morning locked the door from inside and it is alleged taking hold of a grinding stone smashed Murlidhar's head. The deceased's brother first saw the deceased in a pool of blood. He raised an alarm and informed the police who had the body removed to the morgue.

The suspect Kondiba Keshowa made himself scarce for a while but by 2 p.m. on Friday the suspect was arrested by the police at Bhaskar Gully, Bhuleshwar.

STATUE OF SWAMI VIVEK ANANDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I thank you for publishing my letter of the 18th instant on the above subject and am glad that you have approved of the idea as per your editorial note in your esteemed paper of the 20th instant.

A list was circulated among some of the Bombay merchants to support this cause and I am happy to inform you that promises of more than rupees nine thousand have been received up till now.

The leading sculptors of India, Messrs. Mahtre, were approached and they have advised that a standing statue eight feet long shall be the fittest one and that no canopy shall be required for the same. Consequently the cost will be much less than that of the sitting statue with a Chhatri. They agree to make a statue of the Swami at the same price at which they are making one of Mr. Gokhale for Poona. They further advise that a bronze statue will last for ever and that the marble statue should not be made. All these ideas have been approved of by the people who have promised support and the order for the statue will be placed very shortly. The work will be taken in hand by the sculptors at once and they hope to complete it in one year. Some of the enterprising young men have come forward to do the collection work and it is hoped all the admirers o fthe great Swami will contribute their mite towards this cause. Persons wishing to send their contributions can do so and the money will be received at the dispensary of Doctor Saluke in the Bungalow of the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Mills near Chinchpokli Railway Station. I request gentlemen possessing standing portraits of the Swami to send the same to Messrs. Mahtre, Sandhurst Bridge, who shall return them if desired. Please oblige by publishing this letter in your next issue.—Yours etc.

J. S. PINDI.

May 24.

A wire of hearty congratulation has been sent to the Regent Maharani Sahiba, Travancore State by the Secretary, Prani Rakshak Sanstha, Akola, for stopping the sacrifices of goats before the temple in the State.

The next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council will be held on August 12.—A. P.

A correspondent wires from Muzaffarpur:

At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa Provincial Khilafat Committee held at Muzaffarpur on 28th May Maulvi Mohamed Shafee Daudi was elected to accompany the Haj pilgrims from that Province.

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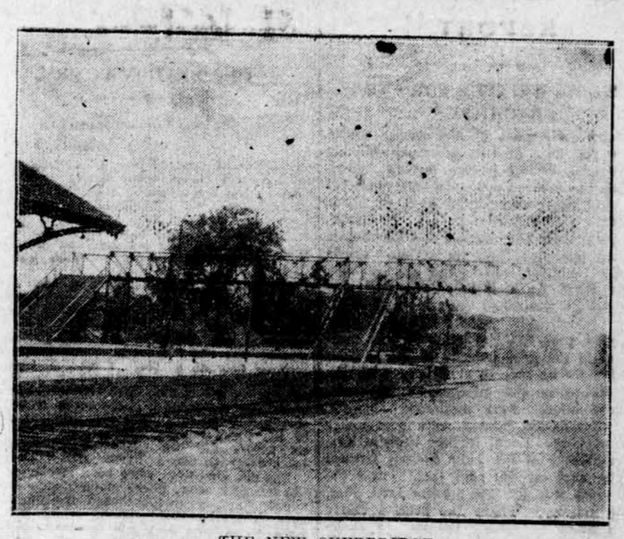
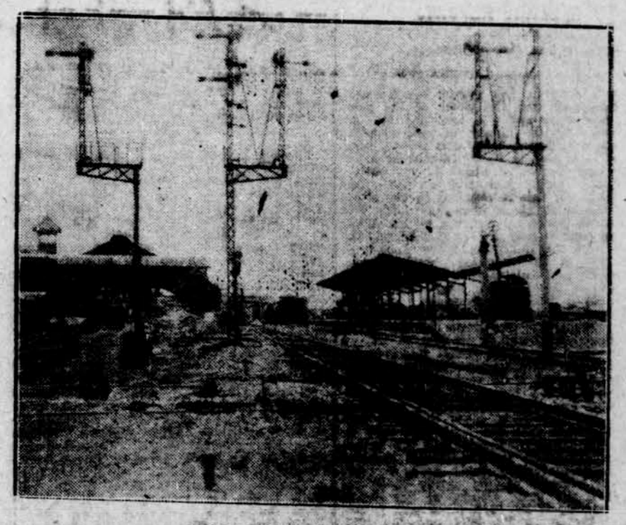


THE NEW OVERBRIDGE.



THE NEWLY LAID LINES.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

Arrangements are nearly complete to inaugurate on the 1st proximo a direct service between Bandra Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway. At the Bandra station extensive additions and alterations, both in respect of platforms and railway lines, have been effected in view of the new service to be opened.

B. I. S. N. CO.'S BOATS.

DECK PASSENGERS' PLIGHT.

Mr. C. R. Naidu writes:—

The many disabilities and hardships that deck passengers on ships plying between Bombay and the South and East African Ports have not been brought to light. They are such as to call for immediate enquiry and drastic action. I am really surprised to note why it has not been so far brought to the notice of our representatives in the Legislative Assembly and how these gentlemen could fail to enquire into the whole affair.

The four steamers which ply to and from Bombay to the African ports do not provide even such elementary facilities as are absolutely necessary in a sea-voyage and the indifference of the Shipping Company and port trust in question is criminal. I have been able to gather the following facts through personal observation.

The S. S. "Karoa" sailed on the 13th instant with about 800 passengers from Alexandra Docks, augmented by about 400 at Porbunder. The discomforts experienced by passengers even at the Alexandra Docks were many. Further addition in to numbers can have only one result, i.e., more discomforts. The levy of one rupee per head as disinfecting fee over and above the quarantine deposit of Rs. 20 and the usual passage money Rs. 112/8 is a monstrosity. This levy could not be defended on any ground. Even after this payment the Shipping Company do not help the passengers removing the luggage, after disinfection, from the shed to the places of embarkation.

There is also a serious complaint that passengers are detained for a longer time than can be justified under not altogether desirable circumstances inside the shed opposite the steamer.

Cannot this disgrace be ended immediately if only the Organizing Passport Officer brings to bear some humanitarian consideration elastic enough to regulate the minimum conveniences essential for passengers going from the shed to the deck. As it is, the detention for over two hours after the necessary examination in the shed is open to serious objection on the ground stated above and I would like to suggest in this connection that the passengers may be allowed after medical examination to go straight away to the deck.

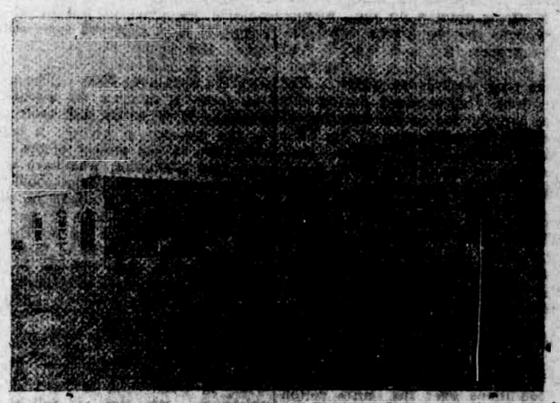
In regard to the accommodation of the passengers on board the ship, it is unsatisfactory to note the dearth of facilities; how, I wonder, with a compliment of 1,200 passengers, it would ever be possible to provide adequate sleeping and latrine facilities for a journey covering 22 days. I would like to ask if the shipping Company is fair towards their constituents in huddling so many of them together nor does it strike me a commendable feature that passengers' luggage should be thrown from pillar to post by the Company's coolies without any regard to their safety; the consequent confusion of the passengers in tracing their respective luggage can only be imagined.

One cannot be too strong in condemning this sort of callousness on the part of the coolies. There again in the shipping Company is liable to the serious charge of negligence. The result of this huddling up of passengers and the lack of facilities must naturally be, as has been the case from January last. The risk of an epidemic amongst the passengers before they reach their ports of landing. They may have in consequence to face the forfeiture of their quarantine deposit also. The inter-class passengers also are suffering from similar difficulties.

I may also add that on S.S. "Karoa" only a single deck was thrown open for the entry of all the passengers whereas a judicious arrangement by throwing open the two decks would immensely relieve the congestion.

Again considering the recent increase in fare from Rs. 112/8 to Rs. 120, the quarantine fee that is charged is certainly exhorbitant, with regard to accommodation also, in spite of the absence of any technical infringement of the shipping regulation, the fact remains that the deck passengers are provided with less than minimum accommodation when large space is alloted to ship's officers and superior class of passengers, these difficulties, I venture to submit call for non-official enquiry and thorough exposure so that, the shipping Company concerned may be brought to their senses.

AHMEDNAGAR POOR BOYS' HOME.



ANATHA VIDYARTHI GRIHA, AHMEDNAGAR.

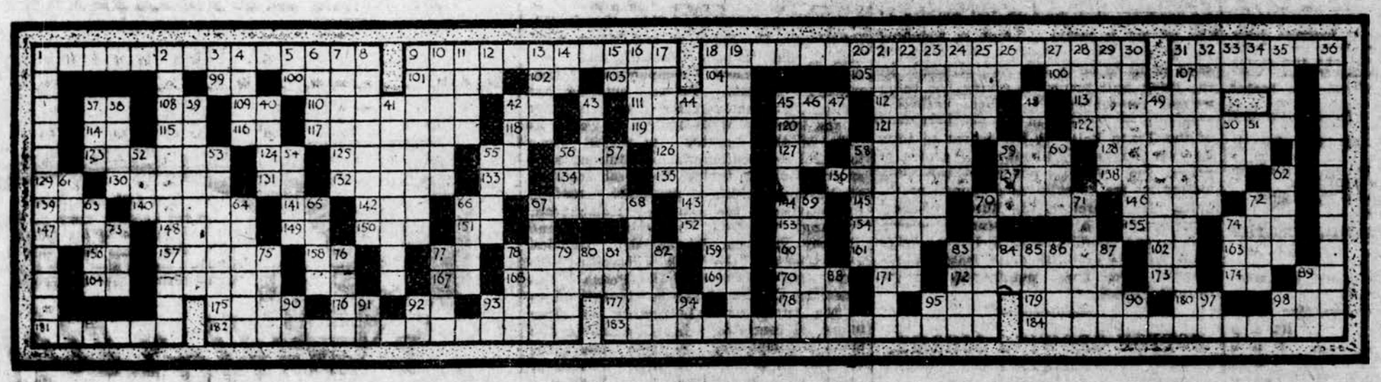
The Hind Seva Mandal of Ahmednagar, besides conducting this Home where about 50 poor boys are given free boarding, lodging and education, maintains a National High School with about 250 boys and an Industrial School. The Mandal appeals to the public for help.

"CHRONICLE" CROSS-WORD COMPETITION. "SWARAJ"

Rs. 300/-

TO

WIN



1st prize Rs. 150

2nd prize Rs. 75

3 prizes of Rs. 25 each 75

Total .. 300

CLUES

("ab."=abbreviated. "mxd."=mixed. "sym."=symbol. "revd."=reversed. "coll."=colloquial. "init."=initials. "lat."=Latin.)

DIRECTIONS.

In each white space has to be given single letter. These letters read across from left to right, must make up the words indicated in the horizontal clues. The letters, read downwards, must make up words suggested by the vertical clues. A black square allows where a word begins or ends. Dotted place is to be taken as black. For example No. 1 word will have 14 letters as a horizontal word and 12 letters as a vertical word No. 3 is a vertical word of 2 letters meaning "Expression of hesitancy" and so on.

Cash prizes worth Rs. 300 divided as follows:

1st prize .....Rs. 150
2nd prize .....Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs.25 each Rs. 75
Total ..... Rs. 300

are offered for correct solutions of our cross-word puzzles to be opened on the day following the close of entries. If no correct solutions are received the nearest will receive the prizes in order.

Only entries made on the diagram published above accompanied with 20 coupons of different numbers will be considered. There is no limit of entries. Each person may submit as many as he chooses but, of course, accompanied with the full complement of coupons.

ENTRIES CLOSE 30TH JUNE 1925.

The Editor's decision is always final and legally binding.

To avoid delay and misplacement all communications must be marked in front of cover thus:—

"CROSS-WORD PUZZLE"

HORIZONTALS:

1. What every Swarajists wants soon.
9. Fortresses.
15. Apparatuses combining the polariscope with the spectroscope (omit letter "i.")
31. A rare metal found in certain yttrium minerals.
37. For example (Lat. init.)
40. A degree (init.)
45. Propose (coll.)
55. Ecclesiastical degree (init.)
56. That which goes in the horse's mouth.
58. Stone or earthenware vessel
59. Summit.
66. Same as 118.
67. Distinguished.
70. Brings forth Young.
72. Branch of artillery (init.)
74. Drink made from juniper berries
77. Auxiliary verb.
78. Plant's sharp point
83. Deportment.
89. Fall (Scotch.)
92. War Office (init.)
93. Seagirt land.
95. Everyone.
96. A track left by a wheel.
99. Same as 33 vertical.
100. A medicinal plant.
101. An equal.
102. A kind of engineer (init.)
103. Moisture.
104. Interjection.
105. Point of moon's orbit at which it is nearest the earth.
106. Buddhist tumulus for preservation of ancient relics.
107. To stretch out for (revd.)
108. What Mahatma Gandhi is (ab.)
109. Same as 108.
110. Imaginary, fanciful.
111. Woman mentioned in the book of "Ruth."
112. (Medicinally) chilliness with contraction of the skin. Stiffening of the body.
113. A knob or ball.
114. Same as 33 vertical.
115. Tellurium (sym.)
116. Interjection calling attention.
117. A permit.
118. Auxiliary verb.
119. Track.
120. Term applied to the high notes in music
121. Fire (Lat.)
122. Feet made up of three long syllables and one short.
123. Frightens. Gives notice of danger.
124. Junior military rank (ab.)
125. Part of "Carte-blanche."
126. River in Central Italy. flowing past Florence.
127. Same as 55 horizontal
128. Vitrified substances chiefly applied to the surface of metals. Used for decorating.
129. Crow's calf (curtailed.)
130. Break out.
131. Preposition.
132. Having lived a longer time
133. Diphthong.
135. Consumed.
136. Gay plumaged birds.

HORIZONTALS (*continued*):

136. First six letters of "Phonograph" (mxd)
137. Single in number.
138. A continent.
139. A short poem.
140. Stage player.
141. One of H. M.'s services (init.)
142. Name of well-known soap for washing woollens, etc.
143. Gladstone's (or Naoraji's) nickname (init. mxd.)
144. Same as 33 vertical.
145. Last four vowels (mxd.)
146. Bulk.
147. Labyrinth.
148. To weary.
149. Nay.
150. Last three letters of man's daily article of clothing.
151. Of. (French.)
152. First three letters of a famous forest in Essex.
153. Same as 3 vertical.
154. Symbol of the Christian religion (third letter omitted).
155. Brought (ab.)
156. Opposite to left (ab.)
157. Famous billiard player
158. Medico (ab.)
159. Royal title (init.)
160. A man's name (ab.)
161. Was seated.
162. First two letters of Moses's brother's name.
163. Metal as it comes from the mine.
164. A kind of electrical current (init.)
167. A preposition.
168. Brings forward by way of proof
169. Silicon. (sym.)
170. Take one's seat.
171. Caesium (sym.)
172. A virulent poison.
173. Name of annual motor races in the Isle of Man (init.)
174. Same as 151.
175. A small bird like a robin (revd.)
176. God willing (Lat. init.)
177. An image.
178. A New Zealand parrot that kills sheep.
179. Boy's name (curtailed.)
180. Second and third letters of a musical instrument to be found in practically all [illegible] homes.
181. Prophetesses. Certain women mentioned in ancient mythology.
182. Ornaments extravagantly formed, containing animals, plants, etc. not really existing.
183. Adverb appertaining to the system which explains mythology as growing out of real history.
184. Oyster culture.

VERTICALS:

1. Failings.
2. Impediments.
3. Expression of hesitancy.
4. Headstrong.
5. A degree (init.)
6. Twelfth month of Jewish civil year and sixth of the ecclesiastical.
7. A warning.
8. One of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico.
9. A lengthy preacher.
10. The stoker of a glass-works furnace.
11. Girl's name.
12. Alternative.
13. Chick peas.
14. Pronoun.
15. Limited (ab.)
16. Indentation.
17. Meaning the same as 1 horizontal.
18. Pupae of insects which undergo only semimetamorphosis.
19. To reason calmly and wisely.
20. Dominican ecclesiastical title (init.)
21. Around the thorax.
22. Followers of Origen.
23. Wooden.
24. Ready to go.
25. End of "wanderers."
26. Selenium (sym.)
27. A well-known non-alcoholic drink made from capsicums.
28. Bishop of Rome.
29. Epic poem.
30. Half numb.
31. Appertaining to an appliance for shewing temperatures automatically by the expansion of substances.
32. Obscuration of heavenly body by the interposition of another (last three letters mxd.)
33. Academy degree (init.)
34. Auxiliary verb.
35. The rainbow.
36. Position of a governing mother
37. Period of time.
38. Strong wind.
39. Alluring.
40. To raise one end.
41. Lasts for a very long time (Shakespearean word)
42. Commanded.
43. Stale, uninteresting.
44. Term applied to corn generally
45. Famous pianist.

VERTICALS (*continued*)

46. Obsolete.
47. Pint (ab.)
48. Town in Italy, in province of Novara.
49. Where the Ark rested (two words, first one ab.)
50. End of "mantle."
51. End of "Danes."
52. Academy degree (init.)
53. Raging.
54. Rent (as cloth.)
55. Lady.
56. Body of lawyers.
57. Beverage.
58. Spectacles (coll).
59. One of the extremities of the foot.
60. Instrument for writing.
61. Girl's name.
62. Sound in mind.
63. Biblical name.
64. One who takes away by force.
65. A knot.
66. Eastern port of call.
67. Bands round the waist.
68. The stinking badger of Java
69. Bodies of armed men.
70. Annually.
71. A short run at full speed.
72. To bribe.
73. And the rest . (Lat. ab.)
74. Jehovah.
75. A cruel Caesar.
76. Bolshevists. (coll.)
77. A favour granted.
78. A license.
79. Certain dates in the ancient Roman calendar.
80. Copper (sym.)
81. A title (init.)
82. Stocking (revd.)
83. Public walk.
84. The poles (init.)
85. Same as 75.
86. Seaport at mouth of Maritsa river, Turkey.
87. Mark left by a wound.
88. Native-bred pony.
89. Short fine hair of certain animals (as the hare.)
90. Weight (ab.)
91. Which see (Lat. init. revd.)
92. Pronoun.
93. Auxiliary verb.
94. French article (masculine).
95. Aluminium (sym.)
96. Same as 94.
97. Gold (sym.)
98. Ruthenium (sym.)

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NOTICE.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

If two correct solutions are received, the second prize will be added to the first and divided between the two. If more than two and less than six are received the three prizes will be divided among the five.

If over five correct solutions are received, then the total amount, that is, Rs. 300, will be divided into 6 parts and given to 6 winners of a raffle which will be held in this office at an appointed time which will be notified.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 29.

MONEY.

The stringency in the money market continued this week but the worst of the pressure is now over and the tendency is towards easier levels. Money at call remains in demand at 5½ per cent. one month fixed at 5½ per cent, two to three months at 5 per cent and six months at about 4½ per cent.

Funds are rapidly returning to the Imperial Bank and this is reflected in the statement of the Bank as at 22nd May 1925. The Cash balance shows an increase of Rs. 121.67 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 21,50,32,000; the ratio of cash to liabilities being 21.50 as against 19.85 of the previous week. Loans, Cash Credits and Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 159.40 lakhs, Rs. 126.98 lakhs, and Rs. 50.54 lakhs respectively. Government Deposits are up by Rs. 121.86 lakhs while other deposits are down by Rs. 137.28 lakhs. The bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent. This statement shows Rs. 4 crores borrowed from Government under Paper Currency Act, but it is reported that the Bank repaid Rs. 2 crores on Saturday, the 23rd instant and the balance Rs. 2 crores on Tuesday, the 26th inst. It is therefore confidently expected that the bank rate may be lowered before long—probably to 5 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market stocks removed within a circumscribed limit with a fair amount of business passing chiefly in 3½ per cent and 6 per cent. Bonds, 3½ per cent Paper is quoted at Rs. 68/8, 5 per cent Loans, 1933 and 1945-55 at Rs. 98/7 and Rs. 99/3, 5 per cent Bonds, 1925 and 1928 were placed at Rs. 103 and Rs. 104/14, 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs. 101/1 and Rs. 101/5, 1930 at Rs. 103/8 and 1932 at Rs. 104/9. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 108/2.

The Currency figures as at 22nd May 1925 show a decrease of Rs. 165.31 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stand at Rs. 176.59 crores. Silver coins are up by Rs. 33.01 lakhs, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 6.77 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation (excluding notes under section 28 of the Indian Paper Currency Act) is 55.31.

A controversy has been started in the local press with regard to the altering of the statutory ratio of 2sh. to the pre-war level of 1s. 4d. Losing sight of the fact that natural causes are mostly responsible, such events as the depression industries and other general conditions have been alleged to be the outcome of the present policy of Government with regard to exchange. The cotton mill industry prospered ever since its inception in spite of many vicissitudes. If a higher exchange is beneficial for imports it is also beneficial for keeping down the price level of the raw products which the mills require.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber have again written to Government urging an immediate return to the pre-war ratio. When the Assembly asked for a Currency Commission His Excellency the Viceroy promised it and undue haste in such an important matter should be avoided. They further ask for a gold mint in India and a gold currency, and if this be the new demand, then the demand for a return to the pre-war ratio and conditions ought to be abandoned.

In this country which is predominantly agricultural money must remain in demand during the busy season as is the case in all countries so placed, including the U.S.A. The root cause of our financial troubles is the nation-wide habit of hoarding the metals, instead of utilising the money for the development of the country.

We do not share the views of those who believe that if the price of gold advanced to pre-war level the country would sell gold and buy manufactured goods. If gold is dearer, silver bullion or rupees will be substituted as was the case during the first six months of 1924 when money was uncomfortably scarce.

In the present year's busy season money has not been as tight, and the Imperial Bank borrowed only Rs. 8 crores although their authorised limit was Rs. 12 crores. It was not found necessary to advance the bank rate beyond 7 per cent and that too lasted for four months. Throughout the period of stress, the Bank helped the market to its fullest capacity. The talk of a financial crisis is considered as fanciful by bankers and the general business community.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady throughout the week at 1s. 5-31/32d. for ready T T with some business passing at 1s. 6d. Bills were showing to some extent both in this market and in Calcutta, but the immediate future of the market depends upon monetary conditions. The inquiry for importation of bullion was on a restricted scale. At the close there were sellers ready T. T. at 1s. 5-31/32d., June at 1s. 5-15/16d., July to October at 29/32d. and November/December being quoted at 1s. 5-15/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation was steady throughout the week, the highest being $4 86-3/8 and the lowest $4 86-1/8d. French francs have further depreciated to 97.20; Belgian franc is quoted at 98.70 and the Italian lira at 122.

Some purchases are reported to have been made by the Imperial Bank on Government account this week at 1s. 6d.

GOLD.

The gold market has been featureless and such movements as were recorded were due rather to exchange fluctuations than to bazar activity. The off-take continued at an average of about 40,000 tolas, while the stock has increased to 15 lakhs after allowing for the importation of about Rs. 1 crore worth of gold. The official price of the metal in London is unchanged at 84s. 11½d. per ounce fine. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21/7/9 and Rs. 21/6/9 for ready, Rs. 21/8/3 and Rs. 21/7/3 for 7th June settlement and Rs. 21/9/6 and Rs. 21/8/6 for 7th July settlement. The demand for sovereigns continues on a fair scale, the quotation for ready after advancing to Rs. 13/11/6 closes at Rs. 13/10, while the rate for forward delivery is about Rs. 13/9. The incoming mail is expected to bring in about £326,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £966,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 1,07,49,315 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £375,000.

SILVER.

In the silver market fluctuations were narrow—confined to a limit of about 6 annas per 100 tolas. America has been a seller in the local market as well as in London, while China is reported to have bought in London to cover sales. The rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai improved from 3s. 0-5/8d. to 3s. 1d. but subsequently declined and closed at 3s. 0-13/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 31-5/16d. and 31-1/16d. for ready and 31-9/8d. and 31-1/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 71/7 and Rs. 71 for ready, Rs. 71/7 and Rs. 71 for 11th June settlement and Rs. 71/7 and Rs. 70/15 for 10th July settlement. The daily off-take has declined to an average of some 280 bars and the stock, after allowing for an import of about 735 bars, has now declined to 4500 bars. Inclusive of this week's arrival of about £22,000 silver and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £4,52,000. The total imports of silver during the week amounted to 735 bars and Rs. 36,250 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £110,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for five days during the week under report. Bombay Dyeings and Centurys—particularly the former which has lately been the focus of extravagant manipulation, broke somewhat violently on the 26th the decline being as much as Rs. 100. Since then there has been a sharp recovery to the levels of the previous week. In other shares this movement had small influence. The following are the fluctuations i some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 895-940-860-985, Century Rs. 405-425-390-415-392/8; Central India Rs. 455-456/4; 446/4-450; Crescent Rs. 215-216/4-215; Fazulbhoy Rs. 828/12-837/8. 815-832/8-810; Kohinoor Rs. 1100-1075; New Great Rs. 317/8-336/4-322/8-330-327/8; Pearls Rs. 491/4-495-480-492/8-475; Simplex Rs. 157/8-162/8-150-162/8-152/8; and Swadeshi Rs. 467/8xd-437/8xd-440xd.

In the miscellaneous section the rates show a small decline, Andhra Valleys declining from Rs. 467/8 to Rs. 455. Tata Hydros are quoted at Rs. 932/8. Bombay Trams have decreased from 97/8 to 95. Tata Iron Ord. show a decrease of about 12 annas to Rs. 12/12 while Defds. are unchanged at Rs. 47/8. Cement shares are unchanged, Bundis at 7/14, Katni Ord. Rs. 46/4 and Defds at Rs. 135. The price of Railway shares is unchanged but steady.

Among Bank shares, Imperial Bank shows an improvement from Rs. 1417/8 to Rs. 1422/8 with the Contributories from Rs. 358/12 to Rs. 360. Bank of India shares are steady at Rs. 73 and Central Banks at Rs. 23.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 29.

During the week under review there have been only three working days, the Market essentially enjoying the tone of Holiday making. Prices have been more or less stationary around last week-end price-levels with very little business passing. During three days activity daily clearances including local requirements averages about 5100 bags a day as against 4050 bags per day during the past preceding week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 19/8 and Rs. 17/8 for Mauritius Ready Sugar, Sh. 16/9 and Sh. 16 for June, Sh. 16/8 and Sh. 15/10 for July, Sh. 16/ for July-August Sept. and Sh. 16/1 and Sh. 16 for Oct-Nov Dec. Shipment for New Crop Java Sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated at 50,000 bags of Mauritius 9,000 bags of Java and 10,000 bags of Beet Sugar:—

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—

MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 17/8 per cwt.

FINE WHITE NEW CROP JAVA SUGAR:

Shipment June Sh. 16/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July Sh. 16 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 16 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 16 per cwt. F.B.H.

Bombay, May 29, 1925.

We have nothing but a dull and quiet market to report during the week, with fair demand and the face of lower prices for near at hand shipments dealers hesitate to enter into any contracts for the present and we have no business to report. Prices for ready Sugars are declining steadily and we expect further decline. Karachi and Calcutta report quiet markets with lower prices and no business. Java reports a quiet market with Javanese free sellers and prices have been reduced by 1 Gilder with few buyers. America and London report quiet markets with small fluctuations and small business doing. Shipments of New Crop Javas to India will be very heavy this year and two steamers have sailed for Bombay Karachi with May Shipment while four have been booked for June shipment.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O June Deer. eq. 15s. 9d. F. B. Harbour.

T M O Jan. March eq. 16s. F. B. Harbour.

B R B Rs. 17-8-0 Stocks 2,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 17-4-0 Stocks 70,000 bags.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, May 29,

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	0	0
Century	0	15	6
E. D. Sassoon	0	15	0
Elphinstone	0	15	0
ng Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phœnix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	5	6
Swan per lb.	1	5	0
Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	6	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	3	9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	12	0
Phœnix per piece	5	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	12	0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	3	0
Bombay United per piece	6	10	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	8	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	0	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	4	0
Textile	1	4	3
Spring (Merchant)	1	4	6

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See Directions on Picture Page. To-day

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3 Prizes of 25/- each.	75/-
Total ...	300/-

20 of these coupons of different numbers entitle to one entry.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

SPECIAL WRITTEN FOR "THE CHRONICLE."

In the early part of the week under review the tone of the American Market was strong, owing to the buying pressure of commission houses and general short covering; and an advance of about 50 points was reported in all positions. But since then the market has developed an easy tendency, and its action shows that the operators now await the verdict of the First Agricultural Bureau Report that will be published on 2nd June next.

LOCAL MARKET.

A quiet tone has prevailed in our market during the past week, and prices have moved more or less in sympathy with the rates ruling in the governing markets. Japanese houses were moderate buyers, while commission houses were practically doing nothing. Local jobbers were sellers. The highest rate for July August Broach was Rs. 445 on the 27th inst. and the lowest rate was Rs. 438 on the 23rd. inst.

Spot market: There has been a fairly good inquiry for ready cotton. Japanese houses were buyers for nice high grade Berars. The local millwallas as is usual with them bought very sparingly for their immediate requirements. The arrivals in Bombay as on the 28th inst. were 32,19,061 bales as compared with 30,80,219 bales for the same period last season.

While the fate of the New Crop is yet in the womb of future, it would be a presumption on our part if we were to express any strong opinion on the market unless the views that we express are hedged by the proper 'ifs' and 'ands'. And in this connection the action of the market for the past week is no guide. For the fluctuations that occurred during this week were largely due to the squaring of books pending the publication of the First Agricultural Bureau Report, rather than to any adverse or favourable Crop news. We have therefore necessarily to traverse a wider ground. In the first place it has to be remembered that even the last Weekly Government Weather Report that was published on the 27th inst. was much better than generally expected. In other words the alarming news that were cabled out from America regarding absence of rains in the Texas (south) were more or less exaggerated. In the second place we have to take into consideration the fact that all along the month of May, the weather conditions over the entire cotton Belt, if not ideal, have at least been favourable as all the Weekly Government Weather Reports published during this month indicate. The natural conclusion that one can draw from this state of affairs is this that the First Agricultural Bureau Report that will be published on the 2nd June giving the condition of the crop as on the 25th May will be a bearish document and will have a depressing effect upon the market. So much for the weather conditions. As for the demand, we must say that the technical position of the market is weak. Trade is watching the present crop outlook, and does not seem to us to be in any way alarmed by the latest bull tactics in giving out exaggerated news about the rather unfavourable turn of weather in the Southern part of the Texas Belt. It has learnt to form its own judgment about the course of prices, and would not be in any way baffled by the speculative outbursts of the bulls. If therefore the Bureau Report turns out to be a bearish document according to our predilections, a lower price level will be established, at least immediately after the publication of the Bureau Report.

COTTON GROWING SCHEME.

SUGGESTION TO ESTABLISH A DEPARTMENT.

LONDON, May 28.

In the House of Commons Sir Gerald Strickland suggested the establishment without delay of Department for Cotton-growing within the Empire on commercial basis as an extension of the work of the British Empire Cotton-growing Association

Col. Amery replied that he was not prepared to say, without a most careful consideration, whether such a scheme was practicable or whether it would have an effect of stimulating cotton-growing within the Empire. The work of British Cotton growing Association would receive every support.—Reuter.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, May 29.

Aniline and Epsom Salts kept firm. Bleaching powder has once more heavily gone down and is quoted at Rs. 11-8. There is slight scarcity of Soda ash and Glauber Salt. Caustic Soda kept firm at Rs. 19-8 per cwt. Litharge and Dextrine have been comparatively scarce and are still ruling very high. Bichromates of Potash and Soda have seen no interest in the course of the week. Sulphate of Copper kept steady at Rs. 21 per cwt. Farina is also steady, but Sago flour has once more seen a robust price.

Quotations are:—

Epsom salt Rs. 4-2
Antimony salt Re. 0-8
Acetate lead-white Rs. 42-0
Bleaching powder Rs. 11-8
Potassium Chlorate Re. 0-4
Caustic soda Rs. 20-8
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3-8
Dextrine Rs. 24-0
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 0-8
Acetic acid Re. 0-8.
Aniline Salt Re. 0-0-0
Glauber salt Rs. 4-0
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 34-0
Bichromate potash Rs. 35-0
Hydrosulphide soda Re. 0-11-6
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20-4
Litherge flake Rs. 42.
Farina Rs. 16-14
Copper Sulphate Rs. 21-0

CO-OPERATION AT SIRSI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIRSI, May 12.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the Sirsi Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was held at the Mitra Samaj Hall, Sirsi on 11th instant. Mr. V. S. Nilkund, in the Chair. The Secretary then read the report. Mr. S. N. Keshwain, Chairman of the Bank explained in brief the position and moved the adoption of the report, which was unanimously passed.

The progress of the Bank has been maintained. The deposits now amount to Rs 1,82,567- as against Rs. 1,68,928/- of the previous year. The working capital now stands at Rs. 2,32,912/-. The net profits including Rs. 37-6-4 brought from last year's account amount to Rs. 4,303-15-0, the distribution of which was sanctioned as recommended in the report. A Dividend of 10 per cent. was declared. The reserve Fund now amounts to Rs. 1,48,70/-, the Building Fund to Rs. 2,000/-, the Education Fund to Rs. 1,200/- and the Bad Debts Fund to Rs. 900/- with the additions made this year.

The old Directors were been re-elected for the ensuing year. Some amendments in the existing by-laws were adopted bringing them upto date, important among which was an addition, making provision to grant loans to a member on the security of his deposits upto 75 per cent. of them at a rate 1 per cent. higher than the fixed deposit rate.

MATRICULATES AND THEIR FUTURE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This year, it is learnt, nearly 9000 candidates have appeared for the Matriculation Examination, out of whom, it is expected, some 4500 will come out successful. Making an allowance for 1500 who will try to seek employment, I shall deal with the remaining 3000. The purpose of this letter is to draw the attention of the would-be Matriculates and their guardians to the necessity of giving a careful consideration to the present plight of the Art and Law graduates, who have to spend 4 to 6 years of their lives and a large amount of money to attain to that stage. It is expected of nearly 90 per cent. of such Matriculates as go to the Colleges, that they will be useful to their guardians and parents in their old age in particular and to their families in general. The 10 per cent of those who enter Arts Colleges and who want to learn for learning's sake, are not to be paid attention to, while reading this letter. We see, how hard fate these Arts graduates are meeting with, in these days of hard struggle for existence. The Bar is full of pleaders, who cannot afford to live comfortably, nay even economically, without the help of their supporters in College careers, or their ancestral estates. (I am not here concerned with the postponements which are often asked by and granted to senior and overworked pleaders of the Bar, though their other junior and unfortunate colleagues are starving). Such candidates as wish that they should be helpful to their families, will be well advised to read the report of the Vishweshwarayya Committee on Industrial and Technical Education in this Presidency, the February and March numbers of the "Labour Gazette", and the Bengal Government Unemployment Committee's Report. Before entering Art Colleges, they must realise that it is really in the interests of themselves as well as those of their country to prefer some technical or professional institutions such as the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Matunga (which is gradually extending its activities), the Baroda Kalabhavan, the Anglo-Ayurvedic Classes of Satara and Bombay Popatram Schools, the Technical Department of the Tilak Vidyapith, the Sub-overseers' Classes of the Poona Engineering College or secure apprenticeships in the Aundh State Laboratory and other industrial concerns. Let Government also make it compulsory on these mercantile concerns to take a definite number of apprentices, before registering these concerns and granting them any facilities. Even a carpenter is paid more than a graduate in Bombay, though he has got no office time of 11 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. But these billets are very limited. Even in villages the necessity for skilled workmen is always very keenly felt. Stand at the gate of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard at 5-15 p.m. anyday and see who are the men getting Rs. 5 to 6 a day. They are men imported from China and Japan. Think also what an ordinary electric fitter or wireman gets in the Matunga works on the electrification scheme or outside. What is the stock of knowledge of English at their disposal? The Matriculates will, therefore, do well to think over this before they choose a particular line of action and while they are just on the threshold of their career.—Yours, etc.,

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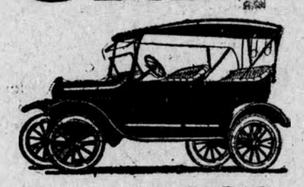

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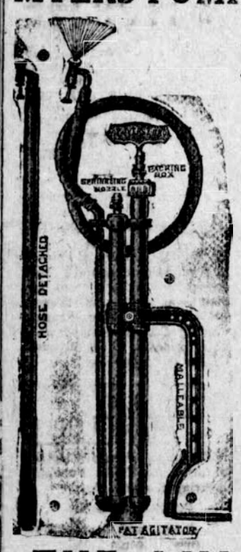

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WHY IT IS NEEDED.

MR. NARIMAN ON DEFECTS OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

In the course of an interview with a "Chronicle" representative Mr. G. K. Nariman, Orientalist and publicist, expressed himself as under on the proposed scheme for a communal Parsi University.

The project of a special Parsi University would appear to have been based in part on a misconception. It is assumed that Parsi intellectual calibre has deteriorated and that the deterioration is due to faulty or antiquated equipment. The fact is that the other communities, Hindu and Moslem, have made, of late, marvellously rapid advancement, have overtaken the Parsis and the Hindus have outstripped them. The Parsis are not stagnating; they have not slackened: it is the sister communities that have forged ahead with disproportionate celerity.

A special Parsi University or seat of culture, argued Mr. Nariman, will have its peculiar advantages and answering drawbacks. They both are so evenly poised that it is hard to decide for or against a special University without minutely examining the question in all its bearings.

"The advantages are many and obvious. There are, without exaggeration, hundreds of Parsi lads especially in Gujarat who run to seed because of want of educational facilities. Look at Nargol—the creation of my friend Mr. Rustam P. Jehangir. Hundreds of boys, who frittered away or poisoned their childhood and early youth till they found hereditary avocation in the toddy field of their fathers or as petty servants in Bombay, are now being turned out useful members of society. And what is good for Nargol will be good for Bulsar and even the larger cities of Navsari, Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad and several cities of Kathiawar. The lower middle class of Parsis has ceased to progress except in poverty. The orphanages like that of the late philanthropist Kuka at Surat have reached the limit of their capacity. There is always a crowd knocking at their doors which open but partially and intermittently.

"Much, however, will depend upon the kind of education the University will impart. The hireling's instruction given, for instance, by the Bombay University and the subordinate institutions affiliated to it are eminently calculated to produce intellectual eunuchs. The average High School teaching in Bombay is debasingly mercenary. A teacher is expected to handle a class of sixty and at every hour to drop hints for private tuitions to be given by himself and for a consideration. The only useful thing the schools teach, pace Mahatma Gandhi, is English and that perfunctorily. The instruction in second language is a hybrid born of comic teaching and tragic efforts at assimilation. What is the value of acquiring a modern language if you cannot speak it? How many M.A.'s can converse in Persian? The text books prescribed in colleges are too numerous. The students rarely read them from cover to cover. They develop chronic mental dyspepsia in the attempt to digest highly concentrated 'notes' decocted generally by the refined parasite, the private tutor."

"I have always held," continued Mr. Nariman, travel in intelligent company to be a superior mode of education than book reading. And that is why I, at one time, opposed the movement of my Parsi youths joining either the Benares Hindu University or Tagore's Vishwabharati. The latter imports savants from the West for our Eastern youths. I would reverse the process and ship the youths of India (and Persia) to Europe and America, give them the double culture of voyage and reading under men who have specialised in education and research. The Parsi boy is generally excellent material. He can be tempered to the finest point of intellectual keenness. The current system of education has tended to make him dependent, pessimistic, hypochondriacal. His latent, almost extinguished capacity, can be judged by contrasting him with the sturdy, buoyant, self-reliant and yet exceedingly refined youth who venture out to Bombay or Calcutta or sail to Beyrout, almost unaided, from Tehran, Tabriz and Yezd. Common-sense would unhesitatingly prefer the Persian youth, with deficient English, but developed character, courteousness and always standing on his own legs, to the effeminate Bachelors of Arts of the Indian Universities bred on Kant and patent medicine, leaning on a bunch of begging letters for success in life. And as if there was not a sickening plethora of melancholy dunderplates in search of employment, the senile wiseacres of Bombay have exhibited their pedantic vanity and decoyed the soft headed youth to the new Oriental Faculty, ignoring the disastrous experiments of Lahore and Calcutta. Incapable of self-dignity, they have lived all their days like insolent "hamals" on testimonials and decorations. They now entrap, what ought to be lives of youthful vigour, to tinsel degrees and pinchbeck diplomas which swell their vanity and starve their bodies.

"I am for education on national lines. Every young man of India must feel that he is an Indian first and a Hindu, Moslem or Parsi only secondarily. But in view of the collapse of the Mahatma's grand fabric in Gujarat, I would choose the lesser evil of a sectarian University. The evil, however, would outweigh the resultant good if in a purely Parsi academy, the Parsi boys and youths were reared in communal isolation, with parochial limitations, excessive grinding in "Zoroastrian drill," without the bracing tonic of emulation with the genius we call Hindu and the fibre we name Moslem. An efficient remedy is suggested by my friend Mr. Dinshaw F. Mulla and Mr. Ruttonshaw Dadachanji who would provide that during every vacation, twice yearly, the Parsi resident students should alternatively invite, and be guests of, Benares and Aligarh, foregathering with the occupants of the hostels attached to the many Universities which are springing up like the Prophet's gourd in our strange land, meant by nature to be an agricultural country."

"When all is said and done," said Mr. Nariman warmly, "India and especially my Parsi community needs wealth-producing occupations. Industry may do. But why not we go back to the land rather than befoul each other's breathing areas by excessive gregariousness, murderous competition and a course of 'education' the average product of which is a despised pedagogue who, in his turn, misshapes the careers of many? What would the Parsi University bring forth? One would scorch it in embryo if it was to beget either the athlete with monstrous biceps, the golfer gone mad, or, on the other hand, young imbeciles spouting transcendental philosophy, the while an inexorable landlord duns them for arrears of rent. We want men healthful, full of *joie de vivre*, friendly to neighbours, self-supporting, above all studiously polite, ageing with time but always young of heart."

BILL TO AMEND BOMBAY CHILDREN ACT.

SOME OBJECTIONABLE PROVISIONS.

On behalf of the Parsi Charity Organisation, Bombay, Mr. P. A. Wadia, Secretary, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary the Government of Bombay Home Department, with regard to the Bill to amend the Bombay Children Act 1924:—

Whilst our Committee are prepared in the abstract to approve of the objects underlying the Bill, we are not prepared to view without some concern such interference as the Bill contemplates with the rights of parents and guardians, having regard to the peculiar conditions of India Society made up of different communities and castes, whose ideals and actual circumstances so widely differ.

10A. With regard to this clause our Committee think it too drastic a measure for India to punish a father for being simply drunk while in the company of a child. In villages in the Gujarat it is not uncommon to see drunk father in charge of children. Our Committee would therefore suggest the addition of the words "and disorderly or incapable" after the word "drunk" in this clause.

10D With regard to this clause our Committee would point out that it is not an uncommon practice for poor parents to send their children to buy such common articles as bidis, cigarettes, etc., for their own use; and that therefore the clause would work very harshly for people who cannot afford the luxury of servants. We suggest that in 10D (i) the words "whether for his own use or not" should be deleted and the following be substituted for the second paragraph:

"Provided that a person so selling shall not be guilty of an offence under this section if he believes in good faith that the article sold is not for the use of the buyer but of some adult person."

Our Committee also note that the sale under this clause is prohibited not only to a *child* but to a *young person*, thus considerably extending the scope of prohibition.

With regard to 10D (ii) our Committee view with apprehension the powers entrusted to a police officer. We suggest that the seizure and the search should take place in the presence of two respectable witnesses in the locality who have seen the child smoking, and further that the search must be carried out at the place where the child is found smoking. These safeguards are necessary for preventing the arbitrary use of power on the part of Police Officers.

10E. Our Committee consider this clause very mischievous in its operation. Our Committee can have no objection to penalise the practice of borrowing for the purposes of gambling. But if the clause contemplates the penalising of loans to children on behalf of their parents or otherwise for bonafide purposes otherwise than gambling, our Committee feel constrained to object to it. India is a land of poverty. A large number of people are known to be in debt, and penalising bonafide loans to children on behalf of their parents or guardians or otherwise is equivalent to telling a sick and bed ridden father or mother that it will be illegal for him or her to send a son or daughter 14 years old to borrow money from a shopkeeper or a friend. The hardship is equally great in the case of a young person borrowing money for his or her own benefit, especially when such a young person is without parents or guardians. Our Committee therefore suggest the addition of the words "for the purpose of gambling" after the expression "any transaction involving the borrowing of money". The addition of these words will rid clause 10E. of all ambiguty.

10F. The same remarks apply to 10 F. as to 10 E. and with greater force, for by the insertion of the words "or on behalf of any other person" without any limitation, the clause penalises transactions which may be perfectly innocent in themselves. We suggest therefore that the words "or on behalf of any other person" be deleted and that a proviso to the following effect be added at the end of 10F.

"Provided that nothing in this clause shall render illegal or punishable, taking an article in pawn from a child or young person when the lender believes in good faith that the loan is on behalf of or for the benefit of the borrower himself or herself or of his or her parent of guardian".

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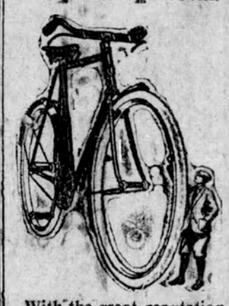
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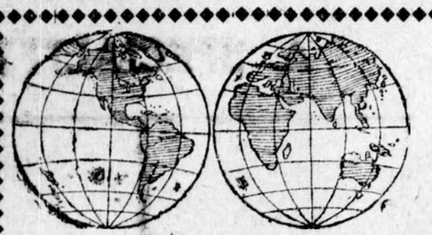

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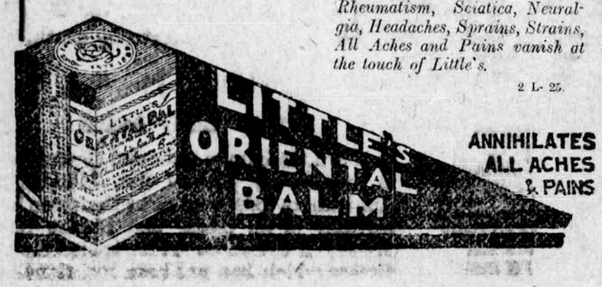

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Collections for the Bombay Presidency Leprosy Relief Fund are proceeding satisfactorily, but a great deal more money is still required if the objects of the appeal are to be fully attined in addition to the list of subscriptions given below, amounting to over Rs. 92 600, an Indian gentleman who desires at present to remain anonymous, has offered a donation of one lakh of rupees, on certain terms and conditions which are now under consideration.

List of subscriptions to date (not including collections by various committees throughout the Presidency):

The Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities Rs. 15,000, Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomonji Rs. 10,000, Anonymous from Madras Rs. 5,000, Sir Sassoon David, Bart. Rs. 5,000, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. Rs. 4,000, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Rs. 3,000, Trustees of the late Sir Ratan Tata Rs. 3,000, Mr. N. N. Wadia Rs. 2,000; Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart. Rs. 1,500, Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas Rs. 1,500, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy Rs. 1,500, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit Rs. 1,500, H. E. the Governor and Lady Wilson Rs. 1,000, Miss Mama through Sir Cowasji Jehangir Rs. 1,000, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji Rs. 1,000, Sir Hormasji A. Wadia Rs. 1,000, Mr. Lalji Naranji Rs. 1,000, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal Rs. 1,000, Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas Rs. 1,000, Mr. P. Goolji Singanee Rs. 1,000, Sir Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy Rs. 1,000, Messrs. Cowasji Dinshw and Bros. Rs. 1,000, Mr. Meyer Nissim Rs. 1,000, Mr. Phirozeshah M. Dalal Rs. 1,000, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand Rs. 1,000, Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai Rs. 1,000; Mr. H. M. Chowna Rs. 1,000; Mr. vithal Devji Kungalkar, Rs. 1,000, Mr. Wallace and Co. and the Bombay Co. Ltd. Rs. 1,000, Mr. Manila Jugaldas Rs. 1,000, Sir D. J. Tata Rs. 1,000, Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. Rs. 1,000, Mr. J. A. Wadia Rs. 1,000, Messrs. Ralli Bros. Rs. 1,000, Lady Ratan Tata Rs. 1,000; Mr. W. W. Smart, B. A., I. C. S., Collector of Ahmednagar and Chairman of Executive Committee Ahmednagar District Rs. 751, Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Guzdar Rs. 501, A Sympathizing Zoroastrian Rs. 501, Mr. K Sugdury Rs. 500; Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart. Rs. 500, Mr. Steven Calvocoressi Rs. 500, Messrs. D. C Oomrigar and Co. Rs. 500, Mr H. M. Mehta Rs. 500, Mr. Phirozshaw B. Petit Rs. 500, Mr. Shantidas Askaran Rs. 500, Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co. Rs. 500, Mr. Merwanji M. Cama Rs. 500 Messrs. Madhavj Thackersi and Co. Rs. 500; Received through Dr. R D Dalal from Belgaum Rs. 358, Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. Ld. Rs. 300, President District Leprosy Relief Committee, Karwar Rs. 300, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons Ld. Rs. 250 Messrs. Grahams Trading Co. Ld. Rs. 250, Mr. K. S. Powvala Rs. 250, Mr. R. S. Powvala Rs. 250, Messrs. Jivmlal Bhagwanlal and Mohanlal Pannalal Rs. 250 the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna Rs. 250, Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. Ld. Rs 250, Mr. Lakhmidas Nemidas Rs. 250, Mr. Kilachand Devchand Rs. 250, Khan Saheb Karimali Ebrahim Rs. 201 Mr. Bandehali Hajeebhoy Rs. 201, Mr. K. I. Khote Rs. 201, Mr. Gulamhussein Esaji Rs. 200, Sir Henry Macnaughten Rs. 200, Mr. L. S. Hudson Rs. 200, Messrs. Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd. Rs. 200, Messrs. Phipson and Co. Ld. Rs. 200, Mr. Vithaldas Bhavanidas Rs. 200, Messrs. Wilson Latham and Co. Rs. 150, Mr. Shavksha C. Adenwalla Rs. 150, Mr. Mahomedali Sheikh Sharafali Hararvala Rs. 150, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas Rs. 150, Mr. Mahomedali Allabux Rs. 125, Mr. Abdullabhoy M. Kera Rs. 125, Mr. Mahomed E. Kurtay Rs. 125, the Staff of Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co. Rs. 121-12, Mr. Phiroze D. Kothawcla Rs. 101, Mr. Byramji M. Hodiwala Rs. 101, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala Rs. 100, Messrs. Nowrojee Ardeshir and Sons Rs. 100, Mr. Manekolal Manilal Chitnis (of Kaira) Rs. 100 Messrs. Currumsee Damjee and Sons Rs. 100, Mr. M. S. Captain Rs. 100, Col. Sir H. E. Banatwala C. S. I. Rs. 100, Messrs. Dady and Framroze Golwala Rs. 100, Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co. Rs. 100, Messrs. Strauss and Co. Ld. Rs. 100, Mr. R. H. J. Readymoney Rs 100 Mr. A. Hussein Rs. 100, Mr. E. N. Carrell Rs. 100, Taluka Commissioner of Yellapur Rs. 100, President Leprosy Relief Committee Bhatkal District Rs. 100, Leprosy Relief Committee Kanara District Rs. 100, Mr. C. A. Moberly Rs. 100, Mr. C. A. Latif Rs. 100, Sir Arthur Froom Rs. 100, Mr. L. T. Karki Rs. 100, Mr. R. G. Gordon (Bijapur) Rs. 75, Messrs. the Vacuum Oil Co. Rs. 75, the Central Bank of India, Rs. 60, Seth Birudmull Lodha (Ajmere), Rs. 51, Mr. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy Mahaluxmiwala, Rs. 50, Mr. D. E. Rao, Rs. 50, the Collector of Bombay Suburban District, Rs. 50, Mr. D. S. Shellim, Rs. 50, Mr. T. E. Cunningham, Rs. 50, Rao Saheb S. A. Ovaleskar, Rs. 50 Messrs. Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. Rs. 50 Messrs. Tokye Meaka Kaisha Ld. Rs. 50, Dr. Nagindas Manecklal, J. P., Rs. 50, Mr. E. M. Martin, Rs. 40, Received through Dr. R. D. Dalal from Belgaum, Rs. 37, Mr. F. Nusserwanji, Rs. 30, Mr. Trimbak Sadashiv Bhat, Rs. 26-1-0, Messrs. R. M. Marshall and Co. Rs. 25, Mr. P. Narsimharao Naidu (Ahmedabad), Rs. 25, Executive Engineer B. B. and C. I. Ry. (Ratlam) and his Staff, Rs. 23-12-0, Mr. Richard Reich, Rs. 21, Mr. N. M. Khambatta, Rs. 15, Mr. Framrose Rustomji Amrolwala, Rs. 11, Mr. P. V. Domingo, Rs. 10, Mr. N. J. P. (Bandra), Rs. 10, Mr. J. F. Müller, Rs. 10, Mr. A. S. Polo Master, Rs. 10; Mr. M. N. and P. M. Patel in lovitg Memory of their late grandfather Mr. M. B. Kotwal Rs. 10, Mr. M. J. Guzdar Rs. 6, Dr. V. P. Anaskar (Pandharpur) Rs. 6, A Sympathizer Rs. 5, Lady Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Rs. 5 Mr. M. F. Bathiwala, Rs. 5.

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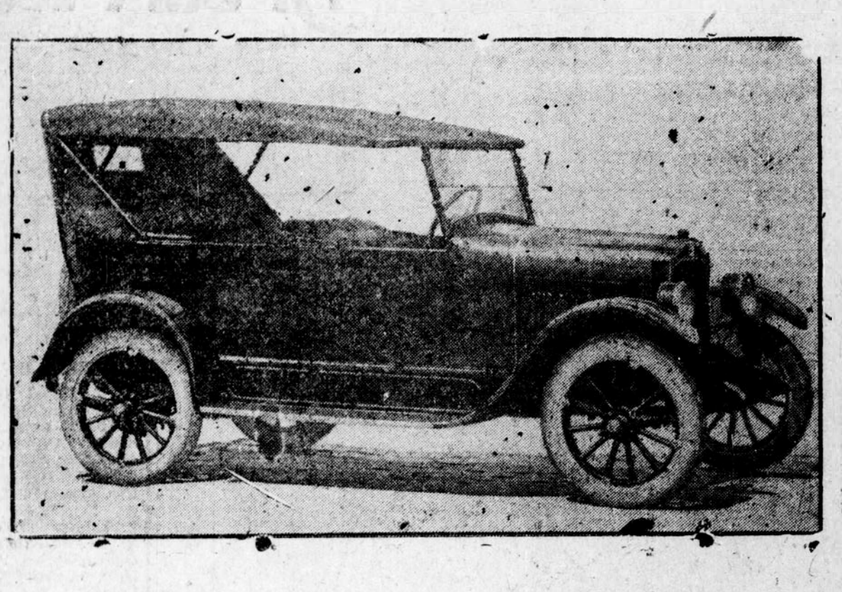

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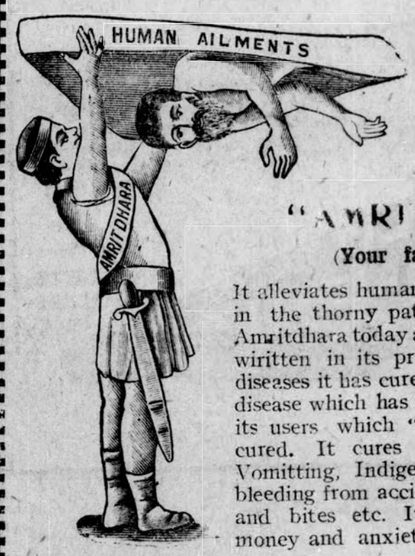

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